THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14 and 16.

R-Day Under Local Boards; Americans in Van of RAF; President Gets Army Bill

The World's Day—June 30, 1941

New England: Local Boards to Register Youths

Local draft boards are to handle registering of new Selective Service registrants on second R-Day tomorrow. [Page 4.]

Massachusetts WPA rolls have been reduced to 34,000—lowest in history, it was announced by Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator. [Page 4.]

Danish ships taken over by the United States Maritime Commission at Boston were assigned to new operators. [Page 2.]

Chief Executives of 31 States assembled in Boston for the annual conference of governors. [Details and pictures: Pages 1, 5, and 9.]

Donald DuShane, President of the National Education Association, addressed the opening session of the Association's annual convention in Boston. [Details and pictures: Pages 1, 2, and 3.]

Air and Sea: American Volunteers Over France

The American Eagle Squadron—American volunteers fighting with the RAF in England—were in the vanguard of recent RAF sweeps over northern France, it was disclosed in London.

Docks at Bremen, Germany's much-bombed seaport, were pounded again by RAF bombers in daylight, following night assaults which found targets at Hamburg and Bremen. [Page 7.]

Berlin claimed that 11 merchant ships totaling 71,400 tons have been sunk by Germany's air-sea arm.

Washington: White House Gets Army Bill

Adopting a conference report previously approved by the House, the Senate sent to the White House a $10,384,821,624 Army supply bill.

A joint committee worked on District of Columbia and Department of Agriculture bills while the Senate took up the deficiency appropriation bill.

The Senate approved legislation to continue for two years the President's power to devalue the dollar and to maintain the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

The temporary White House at Hyde Park issued an executive order by President Roosevelt to induct 900,000 trainees into the Nation's land forces in the fiscal year which starts tomorrow.

An order setting 40 cents as the minimum hourly wage for the rubber industry was issued by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Labor Department's wage-hour division, effective July 28.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved unanimously the nomination of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Legislation giving the Maritime Commission control over American merchant shipping was passed by the Senate and sent back to the House for consideration of amendments. The bill would give the Maritime Commission control over cargoes, routes, harbor privileges and rates.

National: Chicago Dedicates Huge Airport

Chicago—The mile-square, $6,000,000 Municipal Airport, one of the largest in the Nation, was dedicated yesterday before a crowd estimated at 100,000. The field is used by eight transport lines.

Middle East: U. S.-Made Planes Aid British

American-made warplanes played an important role in the Middle East fighting over the week end, destroying five Vichy air craft in intense combat over Palmyra, Syrian town reported surrounded by British land forces. [Page 6.]

French requests for Turkish intervention in the Syrian conflict were reported in Vichy and Ankara. [Page 6.]

General Bertello, until recently commander of Italian forces holding British Somaliland, surrendered to the British, it was announced in Cairo. It was also reported that Italians had evacuated Ghimbi, in southwestern Ethiopia.

Alexandria and the Nile Delta were both admitted by Egypt to have been bombed.

In the Orient: Japanese Cabinet Studies Stand

Japan held two special Cabinet meetings to study its position in relation to the Soviet-German war. [Page 6.]

The British Ambassador conferred with Foreign Ministry officials in Tokyo presumably over the air attack on Chungking yesterday in which four Britons, including Sir Arthur Blackburn, Counselor of the British Embassy, were injured.

Japan announced it would lend 300,000,000 yen (about $70,500,000) to the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government of China, whose President. Wang Ching-wei, has made a fortnight's visit to Tokyo.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Former Chinese Ambassador to London, was formally installed as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Chungking.

Diplomatic: Britain Debates Stand on Finland

Britain was still considering its attitude toward Finland, which is now formally at war against Russia.

France broke off relations with Russia. [Page 6.]

Eastern Europe: Nazis Claim Lwow and Libau

Capture of Lwow in Russian Poland and Libau, Latvian Baltic port, were announced by the Germans. [Page 1.]

Russians claimed, however, to be holding the Germans around the Pruth in the south, in the Karelian isthmus in the north, where the Finnish forces were helping the Germans, and even around Minsk, where mechanized German forces had penetrated to points beyond the city.

Germans claimed to have entrapped two Russian armies in the Bialystok sector and another in the Baltic area.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

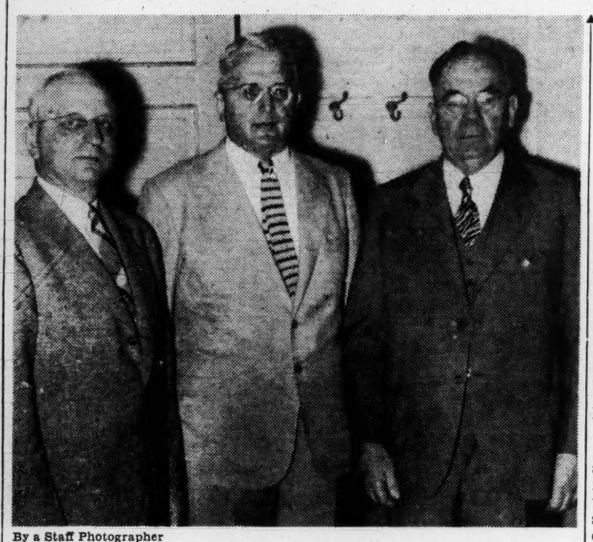
TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Rededication of N.E.A. Teachers Urged



By a Staff Photographer

Prominent at N. E. A. Convention

Left to right: Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education; Donald DuShane, of Columbus, Ind., President of the National Education Association, and Dr. Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Schools in Boston.

Association head in opening convention calls for a reconsecration to the cause of democracy.

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A rededication of American teachers to the task of preparing youth for effective life in a changing world and of filling young people "with a love and understanding of democracy and a willingness to sacrifice for it," was urged this morning by Donald DuShane, president of the National Education Association, at the opening general session of the 79th annual convention of the N. E. A. here today through Thursday.

"The totalitarian threat to our liberties and our democracy constitutes a challenge to the teaching profession," he declared. "Let us accept that challenge." He described American democracy today as seriously threatened for the first time in our history from within by class antagonisms, by economic stress and inequalities, and by mass emotionalism uncontrolled by sufficient training and experience; and from without by war, totalitarian ideologies and economic pressure. "It has become clear to us that our immediate survival depends upon efficient defense, and we are developing our army, our navy, and our factory production rapidly and adequately; however it has not become equally clear that the long-time survival of our democracy, as well as our success in a long war, depends upon the quality and extent of the education of the great mass of our people," he asserted.

Fate of America

Declaring that even now the fate of America in a post-war world is being decided in the nation's schoolrooms, Dr. DuShane said:

"The 30 million individuals in our schools today will be important in our army, navy and factories if we become directly involved in the world war, and will decide the fate of democracy after the world war is over.

"If we develop a German type youth movement they will constitute it.

"If a demagogue takes over the country it will be with their help. If our liberties go it will be because they have not been taught to understand and value them, to sacrifice and fight for them.

"If our democracy is cast aside it will be because they have not been taught to understand its history and purposes, its strengths and weaknesses."

While Americans can be proud of their schools, the fact yet remains that much is to be done before education can provide long-time defense, he maintained, naming insufficient funds and inadequate citizen support as the chief causes. Over 18 million adults are so poorly educated that they cannot read a newspaper understandingly or write a simple letter, a majority of the voting population has had less than eighth grade education, and "over 800,000 children of school age are not enrolled in any school," he declared.

Poor Pay

In many states, furthermore, and in a majority of rural communities, poor pay and insufficient tenure are such as to discourage and often prevent the quality and type of teaching needed for perpetuation of democracy in a time like the present, he went on.

In half of the 48 states, the aver-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Plea Against Strikes Made As 30 Governors Convene

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Avoidance of strikes in the defense emergency through wholehearted acceptance of mediation by workers and employers was urged today by three governors at the first day's session of the annual Conference of Governors meeting at Harvard University, Cambridge.

With the chief executives of 30 States in attendance, the Conference took national defense as its theme, discussed ways to eliminate the retarding influence of strikes on defense production, and received from President Roosevelt a message urging "all levels of government to co-operate for the safety of America."

Between sessions of the Conference—regarded as doubtless the most important since these annual conclaves were initiated in 1908—the Governors planned to take time off for lighter duties, such as a clambake or two, several banquets, and inspection of defense plants in this busy industrial area.

Defense Councils

Opening their formal sessions this morning at Harvard's new, progressive Littauer School of Public Administration, they were informed by the President's message that 46 of the 48 States already have set up State Councils of Defense, which have "for many months been busily engaged in promoting our race against time in production" and assisting the defense program in countless ways.

"The days ahead are going to test our energy, our ingenuity, and our statesmanship," the President declared in his message, "and I know from past experience with your organization that America can depend upon the States to do their full part."

Governors who addressed the opening session were: Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, and Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan.

Appealing for speed and sacrifice to help Britain, Governor Lehman urged uninterrupted production and safe delivery. Governor Dixon covered civilian defense within the states. Governor Van Wagoner of the great industrial State of Michigan gave the Governors a four-point plan for eliminating strikes.

Need for Concessions

Each of the three governors leading off with prepared papers emphasized departure from "business as usual" and need for concessions to the nation's danger.

"Both employers and workers should be ready, without question, to submit themselves willingly and freely to the processes of mediation," declared Governor Lehman. "Both must be prepared to make sacrifices to stop Hitler now. A Hitler victory would mean slavery for employer and worker alike."

Said Governor Dixon: "Nothing, not the ambitions of men, the demands of groups, the normal selfish impulses which motivate the lives of so many, can be permitted to stand in the way of our collective security. There can be no 'business as usual' so long as there is on earth a power determined and strong enough to bring about the destruction of our democratic way of life."

Governor Van Wagoner quickly added his own insistence upon this point:

"None of these rights (property rights or labor's right to strike) is as important as the nation's supreme right to defend itself. These rights will be lost permanently if our democratic system fails. We want management and labor to settle their private disputes privately. If they cannot, Government has a duty to the public welfare to decide what is best and to carry out that decision."

Gov. Van Wagoner's proposals

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Text of President's message: Page 5.

Partial texts of Governors' addresses: Page 9.

Sounding a Warning Against Strikes

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Annual Governors' Conference

Left to right: Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, and Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota.

Defense Set-up Purge Demand of House Unit; Nazis Gain at 3 Points

Reich claims capture of Lwow, but Russia says army is still in control of situation.

BERLIN, June 30 (AP)—German troops were reported today to have captured Minsk and to be almost half way along the 450-mile road from Minsk to Moscow.

By the Associated Press
Monday, June 30

Capture of Lwow, in Sovietized Poland, announced by the German High Command, indicated progress in the southern drive through Poland toward Kiev, the great Ukraine center. Two other main German advances, northward through Lithuania toward Leningrad and northeastward past Minsk on the road to Moscow 450 miles away appeared to be making headway.

The Russians, however, declared that their forces, though retreating, were in control of the situation and were offering stout resistance at a number of points.

The Germans claimed to have taken Vilna and Kaunas in Lithuania, Brest Litovsk and Grodno in Poland and Dvinsk and Libau in Latvia, all within the buffer States recently added by the Moscow Government to its territory. The advance on Minsk was the only sector in which Russia's own defense lines had been pentrated and here Moscow claimed that the rapidly moving mechanized forces had been halted.

According to the German claims, as stated in 12 communiqués issued yesterday—claims which the Russians described as "boastful humbug"—there was no front at all on the 600-mile Finnish stretch added by the formal accession of the Finns to the Nazi side. The Russians, said the Germans, were fleeing on all sides.

Heavy Losses Claimed

The German High Command asserted that 4,107 Soviet Russian planes were destroyed and 2,233 tanks wrecked or captured in Nazi drives which it said had swept through Lithuania well into neighboring Latvia, trapped two Soviet armies and reached the region of Minsk.

The German communiqués painted the picture of a vast campaign over a 500-mile front that punctured Russian fortifications south of the Pinsk marshes, battered back defenders across Sovietized Poland and pushed 350 miles northeastward from Warsaw along the railroad toward Leningrad.

The Germans claimed 40,000 prisoners captured, 4,107 planes destroyed, 2,233 tanks destroyed or captured, 1,297 armored cars destroyed and 600 heavy guns captured.

"Vast quantities" of motorcars, antiaircraft and antitank guns, machine-guns and rifles seized.

Four destroyers, three submarines, and a torpedo boat sunk.

The 8,800-ton cruiser Maxim Gorky "seriously damaged."

"In comparison," the final communiqué said, "our losses were held within moderate limits. In the same period, our Air Force lost 150 planes. German fliers, as well as German materials, demonstrated a towering superiority."

The Rival Claims

The Russians countered with these claims of their own:

Since the war began June 22,

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Navy Says Marines On Torpedoed Ship

By the Associated Press
Washington, June 30

The Navy confirmed today that a foreign flag steamer carrying American Marines to London had been torpedoed, but for the present gave out no figures on fatalities.

Stiff Defense Of Reds Lifts London Hopes

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—The results of the first week's fighting between the Germans and the Russians, in so far as they can be assessed from reports reaching here, are on the whole considered unexpectedly encouraging by competent military observers in Britain.

Although it is admittedly too soon to draw any conclusions as to the outcome of the gigantic struggle now under way in eastern Europe, the opinion of informed quarters in London is that Soviet resistance has been suprisingly strong.

Every effort is being made to avoid unjustified optimism, but the situation along the Russian front appears, with one single important exception, to be fairly favorable.

This exception is the reported German break through near Minsk, the White Russian Capital.

The Nazis claim to have pushed through the Baronovichi-Smolentz gap and to have reached the beginning of the 500-mile motor road leading to Moscow.

Soviet Claims Check

A Soviet communiqué, on the contrary, claims that the spearhead of this German tank attack has been checked.

On the balance of the front, a comparison of the respective claims in the Soviet and Nazi communiqués on the first week's fighting seems to indicate no decisive trend in the battle one way or the other as yet.

The position is described by expert observers here—not exclusively British—as being comparatively clear in its broad outline. It is summed up essentially as follows:

Stalin is making effective use of buffer states which he seized and set up along his western frontiers in the past couple of years as a barrier to Hitler.

The Nazis, taking advantage of a surprise attack and of the momentum of their motorized forces, have made important gains, but they are precisely in these buffer areas: East Poland, Lithuania, Bessarabia, and the Karelian Isthmus in Finland.

With the single possible exception of the gap near Minsk, the original Stalin line along the old Russian frontier does not appear to have been broken or even seriously threatened.

This situation, combined with the fact that the Soviets, although they probably have lost large numbers of prisoners in the Polish plains, undoubtedly have inflicted heavy losses on the Nazi mechanized divisions, is considered encouraging here. The apparent break through at the Baronovichi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Pressure for single chief grows on President as blame is divided; Willkie aids.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Powerful pressure is today being brought upon the White House to compel a sweeping reorganization of the whole administration of the defense program.

The immediate objective is to bring about a complete and clear-cut centralization of authority, more careful, foresighted planning and faster production.

The most pointed and detailed criticism of the Government's defense deficiencies which has confronted President Roosevelt since the beginning of the war was placed in the hands of Congress this morning in the form of a special report prepared by the House Military Affairs Committee after two months of secret investigation and confidential testimony.

The report bluntly charges the Administration with "shortsightedness," "failures," "delays" and "lack of co-ordination" in various vital phases of the vast defense effort, and while it holds no single agency or official especially responsible, it finds very few departments guiltless.

Single Heads Favored

In consequence, the Committee, over the opposition of some Administration followers, adds its influential support to the gathering movement for the appointment of a single responsible head for all defense procurement.

Joining in criticism of the defense set-up today was James B. Carey, Congress of Industrial Organizations Secretary, who told a House labor subcommittee the national defense program was being "chaotically administered."

Appearing in support of a resolution of Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, providing for a post-emergency advisory commission to study economic problems and guard against unemployment, the C. I. O. official said the Administration "has not seen fit" to call a conference on unemployment which he said his organization proposed two years ago.

More fuel to the fire which now burns under the Office of Emergency Management, which is the title of the tent covering the manifold offices and agencies and commissions now managing the preparedness drive, was furnished this week end by Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, and the President's strongest advocate in foreign policy.

But Mr. Willkie, alarmed by Mr. Roosevelt's admission that the country faces a lag in production and a consequent shortage of ammunition, renewed with increased vigor his plea for the centralization of authority and responsibility for defense production and priorities in the hands of one competent, forceful chief of war industries.

Incomplete Output

"I hope his statement," Mr. Willkie said in New York, "did not mean all that it implies, for that would mean that our defense organization has been a failure. But it means also that not tomorrow or the next day, but at once, that the President should appoint one man responsible to him and with

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Seven in Spy Ring Roundup Plead Guilty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Seven of the 29 persons arrested in the biggest spy round-up since World War days pleaded guilty today to espionage against the United States.

Eighteen others, in arraignment proceedings before a United States Commissioner in Brooklyn, pleaded innocent.

These included two technicians describend by the Federal Bureau of Investigation—which conducted the spy round-up over the week end—as having been associated closely with the manufacture of secret Army bombsights.

Those pleading guilty were:

Alex Wheeler-Hill, German-born porter and stock clerk and identified by Federal agents as a brother of James Wheeler-Hill, imprisoned German - American Bund official; Lilly Barbara Carola Stein, Austrian-born artist's model; Leo Waalen, German-born painter: Hartwig Richard Kleiss, German-born seaman; Alfred E. Brokhoff, of West New York, N. J., German-born mechanic; and Erwin Wilhelm Siegler and Franz Stigler, both of whom were already in custody on charges of violating the Federal Registration Act.

The 25 suspects arraigned in Brooklyn today were held for trial July 15 under bail totaling $425,000.

Two suspects who pleaded innocent were Herman Lang, German-born draftsman, who was said to have worked since 1934 as a factory inspector of the Norden Bombsight, and Everett Minster Roeder, New York City native, reliably reported to ahve been a draftsman since 1927 at the Sperry Gyroscope Plant in Brooklyn where the Sperry bombsights are made.

Eighteen men and women were arrested in the New York area, four were taken into custory in New Jersey, one in Michigan, and one in Wisconsin, while five already are in prison for other crimes, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced here last night. Twenty-two of the 26 men and three women were of German birth.

The arrests, made in quick seizures Saturday and Sunday on the instructions of Francis Biddle, Acting United States Attorney General, were the fruit of more than two years of work on the case, during which the FBI worked to identify "higher-ups" before springing its trap.

The alleged spy ring, insinuating its members into national defense factories, sought to discover defense secrets, particularly of airplane and tank manufacture. At the same time, acting through members on American-flag vessels in both trans-Atlantic and coastwise trade and on trans-Atlantic clipper airplanes, the ring was "extremely" alert in obtaining information as to shipments to Britain and time of departure of vessels bearing war supplies, Mr. Hoover said.

Members, according to Mr. Hoover, also acted as couriers, carrying information out of the country and bringing in funds, often United States currency, to finance spy operations. He added that Government agents saw to it that much of the information carried abroad was of small value.

Financial drafts were also made available to spy ring members through banks in neutral countries, particularly in South America. Mr. Hoover did not name Germany as the foreign power employing the members, but said the ring was in communication with a foreign country and had used a short-wave radio and messages written in secret ink.

Chief of the alleged spy ring, according to Mr. Hoover, was Frederick Jourbert Duquesne, who, he said, served as a spy in the Boer War and was acting in behalf of German interests in the last war.

New England Store Sales Keep Pace With Soaring Factory Pay Rolls

Educator Says 1789 Europe Faced Totalitarian Threat

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 30—Europe in 1789 was as near complete totalitarianism as it is today, and it was American action then which helped to prevent its further spread.

That opinion was expressed by Peter F. Drucker, author and economist, who has joined the faculty of the New England Institute of International Relations for its second week at Wellesley College.

England escaped the revolutionary wave of French totalitarianism then, Dr. Drucker declared, only because of the new program formulated by what he calls the Anglo-American Conservative group of 1776. The American Revolution, started by that group, he says, offered a better "new order" than the one introduced by the totalitarians of the French Revolution. By proclaiming the theory of government of checks and balances, this American group made it possible, he continued, for great English conservatives such as Edmund Burke to save England from invasion by the continental totalitarian ideology.

"Today," Dr. Drucker told the Institute, "we are in a situation very similar to that of the French Revolution. Totalitarianism is again master of the Continent—and threatens to become master of the world.

"The only way to overcome it," he went on, "is to develop a conservative program which—without a break with existing institutions, manages to solve the basic problems of our present-day industrial society."

Dr. Drucker, who was born in Austria and served as financial analyst and foreign editor of a leading German newspaper, until the rise of Naziism, will give a lecture—open to the public—tonight in Alumnae Hall at 8 o'clock. His subject will be: "Totalitarianism and the Industrial Society of the Future."

Last night at a joint meeting of the New England Institute of International Relations and the Episcopal Conference on Church Work—which has also been in session on the Wellesley College campus—Dr. Reinhold Schairer was the speaker. Dr. Schairer is head of the Department of International Studies and Relations at the University of London's Institute of Education. He is now in America as Director of Research for the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction. His subject last night was: "How Can the Future 'United States of Europe' Solve Its Youth Problem?"

Dr. Hans Simons, former director of the Academy of Political Science in Berlin, continued his discussions at the Institute today.

"One of the best ways to set an example of international co-operation which will encourage the peoples of Europe to hope for a democratic new order," he said, "would be to develop real co-operation in the Americas—without exploitation. It would have a tremendous effect on the outside world."

"Democracy," Dr. Simons asserted, "is effective only in peace. But tyranny finds the culmination of its trends in war—and totalitarianism is essentially tyranny."

Hitler, he continued, has to have recourse to war to prove what his Nazi regime could do. But the United States today has the opportunity to prove to the world that democracy can bring in a still better new order through the orderly processes of dynamic peace.

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Pay Day at Fort Devens

FORT DEVENS, Mass., June 30 (AP)—A pay roll of approximately $1,000,000 was distributed to officers and men in this vast camp today, and stores in the adjoining town of Ayer began experiencing their monthly boom shortly before noon.

Bomb Combat Cars Planned By the B. & M.

The Boston & Maine Railroad will devote 10 per cent of its increase in commutation revenue during the next six months to the construction of "fire and bomb combat cars" as auxiliary equipment for city and town fire departments in the event of enemy military activity, it was announced today.

Announcing a plan for voluntary saving of gasoline by the thousands of workers living along its lines who are still using their automobiles to drive to and from work in Boston and elsewhere the Boston & Maine proposes:

1. That instead of using gasoline to go to and from their employment the public turn to trains for commuting service.

2. That the gasoline thus saved be dedicated to New England's security.

3. That 10 per cent of the increase of commutation revenue from July 1 to December 31 be devoted to the construction of train units to combat fire and bomb damage in northern New England in the event of military activity.

The fire and bomb combat car now under construction by the Boston & Maine will be used as a model for subsequent cars which 10 per cent of any increased commuter business will permit building, railroad officials said.

The car will contain six portable pumps of varying capacity with a total of about 2,000 to 3,000 gallons a minute, sufficient hose to provide from each pump four separate streams of a capacity which has been found in England to be particularly effective in fire bomb defense; a supply of shovels (for use in covering thermite bombs which must be handled by burying with sand and earth); hooks, axes, and other fire handling tools; steel helmets for the crew.

Hub Danish Ships To U. S. Operators

The three Danish vessels that were tied up in Boston Harbor more than a year, and which were finally taken over by the United States Maritime Commission under the new ship requisitioning law, have been allocated to American operators for active service, Boston shipping men learned today. All are to fly the American flag.

The tankers Emma Maersk is to be assigned to the Pennsylvania Shipping Company, for operation in trades in the Western Hemisphere, or as otherwise directed by the Commission.

The two freighters, the Rita Maersk, and the Herta Maersk, go to the Marine Transport Company of New York for operation in "trades as directed by the Maritime Commission." All the ships are now being repaired, and are having their hulls strengthened.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Mary D. Barnes

President of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association, and teacher at Elizabeth, N. J., who gave the response to the greetings extended by the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, the State Commissioner of Education, and the Boston Superintendent of Schools, at the opening session of the N. E. A. convention in Mechanics Building today.

Conant Denies He'll Seek Leave From Post at Harvard

Announcement was made today by James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, that he has no intention of applying for a leave of absence from his university duties as a result of his appointment as Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, announced yesterday by President Roosevelt at Hyde Park.

This committee is now part of the newly established office of Scientific Research and Development, of which Dr. Vannevar Bush is the Director, and the chairmanship of this Committee is not a full-time position.

Retail Trade Rising Under Defense Wages

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Federal millions, pouring through factory pay windows into the pockets of defense workers, are being passed across the counters of retail stores with boom-time freedom.

New England department store executives, reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, have announced substantial gains in net sales compared with a year ago—even more so in the smaller cities and towns than in Boston.

Total net sales for May rose 13.1 per cent in Boston stores, and 27.4 per cent in the average of 107 department stores outside of Boston, the stores disclosed.

This pace has been continued through June. Figures made public by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington show an increase of 13 per cent in Boston for the week ended June 21 over the similar week last year, while the Dun & Bradstreet Review reveals a 15 per cent gain for all retail stores in New England during the week ended June 24.

Finds Many Channels

Such figures show the ultimate destination of much of the Federal defense appropriations. Passed from the Treasury to manufacturers of war materials, it rolls on in the form of higher wages and added employment to the man in the street, the mechanic, the clerk, and the laborer.

By him it is passed over department-store counters to buy radios, clothing, and home furnishings. This raises his standard of living, gives added employment in the stores, and stimulates the manufacture of civilian consumer goods, thus benefiting other than defense industries.

While store aisles are thus busier than they have been for a decade, there are certain evidences of conservatism in public purchasing which fit in with Government plans for the emergency.

Installment buying in Boston, for instance, is not much advanced over cash sales. The figures show a 21.2 per cent rise in installment purchasing for May over the same month of 1940, contrasted with a 15.1 per cent rise in cash sales for the same period. Regular charge accounts, it may be noted, increased only 9.9 per cent.

Raw Materials Conserved

Thus, consumer credit is being held somewhat in check—a condition strongly desired by Government economists, who foresee danger to the defense program if the Federal appropriations are spent and watered for civilian purposes until manufacturers of civilian goods compete with the manufacturers of Army and Navy goods for possession of raw materials.

It is partly for this reason that the Treasury is pushing its campaign for defense bonds and defense stamps—as a means of absorbing the fattened pay rolls of the Nation without endangering the supply of war materials.

In contrast with the Boston figures on installment buying, however, are reports to the Federal Reserve Bank from other cities of New England where a 49 per cent jump in this form of credit is indicated, together with a 25.6 per cent rise in cash sales. There the gain in installment purchases is virtually double the gain in cash business.

Thus the cash registers ring merrily behind the goods counters of New England.

Midget Tractor

Dr. Robert Ley, leader of Germany's Labor Front, has been authorized to erect a factory in the Rhineland commune of Waldbroel for production of a new type midget tractor. Information regarding capacity of the projected plant has not been made public.

By a Staff Photographer

N. E. A. Convention Delegates 'Sign Up' at Mechanics Building

Delegates to 79th annual convention of the National Education Association shown registering this morning for the four-day meeting. Included among the delegates are public school officials and teachers from every State.

What's Ahead A Ways on The N.E.A. Program

Official program of the National Education Association convention for tonight and tomorrow morning follows:

Tonight

Second General Session

Mechanics Building, Grand Hall, 8 p. m.
Subject: The World Situation
Presiding, Donald DuShane, President of the Association.
Music by Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra; conductor, Joseph F. Wagner.
Invocation by the Rev. Daniel L. Marsh, President, Boston University.
Greetings from the American Legion: Milo J. Warner, National Commander, Indianapolis, Ind.
Our Country and the World Situation: Dr. James B. Conant, President, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Better Relationships in the Western Hemisphere: Dr. Harold R. Benjamin, Dean of Education, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Boston's Reception to the N. E. A. President

A reception to the President will be held at the Imperial Ballroom Suite of the Hotel Statler at 10 p. m. following the general evening session. National Education Association members and their friends are cordially invited to attend. Dancing.

Tomorrow

Representative Assembly

Mechanics Building, Grand Hall, 9 a. m.
First Business Session

(Official delegates, who will be seated on the main floor, must present delegates' badge for entrance.)

Community singing: Conductor, Fowler Smith, Director of Music, Detroit, Mich.
Invocation by the Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay, Brookline Baptist Church.
Report of the Committee on Credentials, adoption of rules of procedure, adoption of order of business, minutes of the Milwaukee meeting.
Nominations for President, 11 Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, three members of the Executive Committee, and 19 State Directors.
Preliminary report of the Committee on Elections: N. Elliot Willis, Principal, Junior High School, Winthrop, Mass; and Chairman, Committee on Elections.
Preliminary announcement of the Appraisal Committee: Reuben T. Shaw, Northeast High School, Philadelphia, and Chairman, Appraisal Committee.
Preliminary presentation of proposed National Commission: Donald DuShane, President of the Association.
Report of Work of Departments: William G. Carr, Associate Secretary of the Association.
Amendments to by-laws: Charles E. Sohl, Principal, Glenside-Weldon Junior High School, Glenside, Pa.; and Chairman, Committee on By-laws and Rules.
Reports and discussion: National Council of Education, Committee on Induction into Citizenship, Committee on Tax Education, Committee on Academic Freedom, Committee on Supply, Preparation, and Certification of Teachers, Commission on Education and Resources, Joint Committee of N. E. A. and N. C. P. T., Joint Committee of the N. E. A. and American Teachers Association.

Morning Assemblies

"How Can Secondary Schools Meet the Problem of Youth?" in John Hancock Hall, 9:00 a. m.
"How Important Is Education to Total Defense?" Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 9:00 a. m.
"Better Relationships With Latin-American Countries," Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, 9:00 a. m.

O-9 Evidence Studied by Court

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 30 (AP)—A naval board of inquiry, investigating the loss of the reconditioned Submarine O-9 in a deep dive off Portsmouth, June 20, reconvened in executive session at the Navy Yard here today to canvass all evidence previously presented.

A spokesman for the court said it was uncertain whether more witnesses would be called.

Rededication of Teachers Urged as N. E. A. Convenes

Continued from Page 1

age rural teacher receives less than $600 a year, in several states the average Negro teacher receives less than $300, the average rural school term in the United States is less than seven months, and in many rural districts attendance laws are very poorly enforced, according to N. E. A.'s president.

Reiterating that it is as important to develop the schools as it is to support and develop an army and navy, Dr. DuShane urged teachers to exert greater effort to win "from the public a new and more understanding loyalty to education."

"We must protect our schools from misunderstandings and unjust attack," he declared. "We must protect teachers from fear and intimidation and unjust discharge. The National Education Association, being the major teachers' organization in the United States, can and will, I am confident, take such action and start such movements before the adjournment of this convention that there will be brought about a rededication of American teachers to the cause of democracy; that the needed understanding and support of education by the citizens of this country will be secured, and that this country preparing to meet the threat of war through the army and navy will also prepare to perpetuate democracy through education."

Week of Meetings

This morning's general session, attended by more than 10,000 teachers and school people from every State in the Union, opens a week of meetings built around the convention theme: the school's part in the maintenance and development of democracy. Greetings were extended by Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Mayor Tobin of Boston, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, and Arthur L. Gould, Boston superintendent of Schools. Department meetings and conferences of allied organizations fill the major portion of each day.

Speaking at the Life Members' Dinner last night, Harvard's professor of philosophy, Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, appealed to Americans to forget their petty differences and unite for the defense of the Nation before it repeats the story of France.

He warned that democracies are "peculiarly vulnerable to internal dissension. They are pledged to tolerance and discussion. Their economic development has magnified the conflict between capital and labor. Differences of religion and racial origin. It is of the very essence of American democracy to embrace and promote diversity. Nevertheless, modern war is total war, and its moral force must be gathered from every individual and every group," he declared.

"The problem for a democracy is how to be total without being totalitarian. This is the hard way, but there is no other way that is American and democratic.

"There is only one firm foundation for morale in a democracy," Dr. Perry concluded, "and that is to be and not merely to feel democratic; enact and not merely to talk democracy. To be a democracy, and we may as well be honest about it, implies a continuous redistribution of power and privilege and the direction of a greater participation by the masses of the people. It also implies that the people, enjoying a greater power and privilege, shall cease to be masses."

Gravest Problem

Richard R. Brown, Assistant Chief of Apprenticeship, Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, in a prepared address before the Department of Classroom Teachers of the N. E. A. meeting this afternoon, declared that the gravest problem faced by educators and public alike is not that of school financing, selective service deferment of teachers, tenure, curriculae, nor even the increase of the Army, Navy or air forces; but the problem of "refugees from realism."

These refugees fall into two classes, he said, "emotionalists" and "materialists." In the first group are those who won't read the papers because war news upsets them; the "rainbow chaser" who in spite of the mists and fog believes a pot of gold is over the hill and that there is therefore no cause to participate in the nation's defense activities; and the "mirrored chameleon" who reflects the latest impressions received, and whose "blend of facts and fiction is so diffused as to reap nothing but rumor and confusion from the seeds of pseudo-wisdom which he sows."

The "materialists" Mr. Brown described as an even graver danger. These are the "refugees from realism" who think "in terms of naught but concrete and steel, air armadas and battleships," who completely "ignore a host of fundamentals basic to our social and economic preservation," and who overlook "the health, morale, spiritual and moral aspects" of the nation's life, being willing to "scrap the social gains of two generations to meet today's demands," such as security of workers, education of youth, care of the aged.

The educator's task today is to keep in proper focus the whole social scheme, "lest perchance we find our first line defenses weakened by an inadequate basic defense," he asserted, and stated in conclusion:

"As cultural leaders in our home communities, educators today are charged with careful analysis of news, meticulous weighing of facts, honest transmittal of truth, and energetic development of virile and sane public morale. To this end can you help America to nullify the sabotage being wrought by the 'Refugees from Realism'."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Grand Rally of Dry Forces" under the auspices of the Prohibition Party State Committee. "Making Democracy Safe for the World" will be discussed by Prof. R. E. Mendenhall of Westerville, Ohio. Opportunity will be given after the address for questions and three-minute discussions. At the Ritz Plaza, Huntington Avenue near Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, at 8:15 p. m. All are invited to attend.

At the Conference for Church Work of the Episcopal Church, Evening Forum on "Youth and the Church," discussed by the Rev. Frederick W. Arterton, Secretary of the Youth Division of the National Council of Churches in America. In Tower Court, Wellesley College, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Tuesday

Business session of the thirty-third annual Governors' Conference. "Administration of Selective Service" will be discussed by Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire; "Training the Army" by Gov. Sam H. Jones of Louisiana; and "Law Enforcement" by Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, Gov. Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri, presiding. A discussion period will follow. In the Littauer Center, Harvard, at 9 a. m. Open to the public.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Egyptian Art" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Donald Currier, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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'Good Drivers' Compete

Can you back your automobile in a straight line for 15 feet and stop the read wheels on a 2 by 4-foot piece of lumber? Can you turn the car around in a street only 25 feet wide with a minimum of backing and starting without tipping over a milk bottle located on the floorboards? Can you park in a space only six feet longer than your own car in one backing movement?

Some 24 boys and girls who did these stunts and other creditably well under supervised tests will compete in the State finals of the Ford Good Drivers League tomorrow in the Fenway. One boy and one girl will be selected to represent the State in the national finals to be held at Dearborn, Mich., in August.

University scholarships amounting to $5,000, one for a girl and another for a boy, are at stake. The state winners of tomorrow's contests will get a five-days trip to Dearborn with all expenses paid with a chance at the scholarships.

State finalists will make their headquarters for the day at the Hotel Somerset where they will meet the group of judges: Eugene C. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety; Lewis E. MacBrayne, General Manager of Massachusetts Safety Council; Ralph J. Kerch, Hearings Officer of the Registry of Motor Vehicles; Melvin B. Clifford, of Brockton.

Identity of the boy and girl winners will be disclosed at a banquet to be held for all contestants at hotel headquarters tomorrow night.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity—Fair, continued moderate temperatures tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy with scattered afternoon thundershowers, somewhat warmer than today; gentle southerly winds tonight becoming gentle to moderate southwesterly on Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight about 66 degrees.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer in the interior tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy, occasional showers and thunder showers; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, continued moderate temperatures tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy with scattered afternoon thunder showers; somewhat warmer than today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	90	New Orleans	79	94
Chicago	76	92	New York	78	91
Denver	56	86	Norfolk	74	88
Kansas City	80	94	Philadelphia	81	95
Los Angeles	62	76	St. Louis	79	98
Miami	73	76	San Francisco	53	72
Minneapolis	69	86	Washington	76	93

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T.; June 30.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:12 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Tuesday, July 1, 4:27 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:35 p. m.

WORLD CHAMPION

MISS MARGARET HAMMA, operating an IBM Electromatic Typewriter, established a new professional world's record of 149 words per minute for one hour.

The first half-hour of this performance won for her the amateur championship. ✡ These records were made in competition with 8 other professional contestants and 44 other amateur contestants from various parts of the United States and Canada. ✡ The competition was held under the auspices of the Ninth Annual International Commercial Schools Contest in Chicago, on June 19 and 20, 1941.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

Tendency Toward Increasing Federal Control of Education Is Denounced

Senator Taft at N. E. A. Meeting Urges Local Self-Government

Denouncing the tendency toward increasing Federal control in the field of education, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio yesterday told delegates to the National Council of Education at the Hotel Statler, Boston, that the "strong tendency today is to try to solve every problem of the nation by creating a new Federal bureau and giving it wide regulatory powers."

Other speakers on the platform with Senator Taft were Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; C. D. Jackson, President of the Council of Democracy; Dr. James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus of Yale; and Prof. James A. Starrack of Iowa State College.

Senator Taft said that very few people seem to care whether they override the Bill of Rights, or the division of powers or the Federal system.

"They act as if the function of government was to put into effect the ideas of the moment in every field of economics and sociology and education.

Not Real Function

"That is not the real function of government," he declared. "Every program that is presented ought to be discussed throughout the nation, and then worked out within the safeguards of freedom laid down by those grandfathers of ours who thought through to the bitter end the fundamental problems of government."

The Senator, in dwelling on the tendency toward centralization in education, begged those concerned with education, "if they do wish to safeguard freedom in the American democracy, to hold fast to local self-government in primary and secondary school education; to work out a system by which every State shall be a self-supporting unit. So long as each community," he continued, "determines for itself how its children shall be educated, we maintain one of the greatest safeguards of freedom that any nation can have."

Drifting momentarily from his chosen theme, Senator Taft expounded a bit on his isolationist philosophy in regard to democracy.

"Our ancestors," he said, "selected a democratic form of government as the best means of securing those freedoms (of religion, speech, press, and assembly) but it was a particular kind of democratic government. Not every kind of democracy assures freedom.

"We have heard so much in recent months about the battle for democracy against the aggressor nations that the term threatens to become a fetish without any real meaning. It has almost come to mean any nation on our side."

Democracy's Safeguard

Mr. Canham, in speaking on the subject, "The Safeguards of Freedom in a Democracy—The Press" asked the question: "Is the American press adequately alert to the perils to freedom here?" His answer was: "Yes, it is as alert as any other large part of the body politic; No, it is not adequately alert."

He praised American correspondents in Europe who have repeatedly warned Americans of the dangers of Hitlerism, but said "editors have not been quite up with their correspondents."

"The verdict of history," said Mr. Canham, "will be very harsh with us if we have been fatally wrong, just as it will be harsh with whichever faction in the great American debate of today turns out to be wrong. So far, in nation after nation, complacency, isolationism and false security have proved to be the fatal errors. Unless history reverses this pattern, we will also have complacency and false security to blame. If we have been wrong, and America awakens too late, the share of responsibility which falls on the press will not be so great as that which falls on certain of our statesmen, but if we're all in the same boat together the degrees of difference won't matter. By that I mean that I don't think I will be in a concentration camp and Senator Taft will be the Gauleiter of Cincinnati; I think we will both be in concentration camp together. But of course I hope, and I really believe, that united we can and will keep the concentration camps away from America."

"As the American press rouses the nation to this particular threat of totalitarianism to freedom in a democracy, so will it be serving its traditional cause. It has ever been my conviction that the press itself is the watchdog of its own freedom. Upon our alertness, our astuteness, our honesty and our bravery will depend our fate. . . . In asking for these qualities, I am asking for the moon, and the earth too, wrapped up in cellophane. But nothing less will do."

By a Staff Photographer

Panorama of National Education Association's Opening Session

Approximately 12,000 teachers are expected to attend the four-day sessions of the N. E. A.'s seventy-ninth annual convention, which opened today in Mechanics Building, Boston. The annual gathering is said to be exceeded in size only by the Democratic and Republican political conventions and by the annual conclave of the American Legion. Prominent political figures as well as leading educators are scheduled to address the delegates.

N. E. Textile Union Groups Hold Elections

Elections won among textile unionists of New England, in the last few days, and the concluding of several contracts, were announced today by Emil Rievé, General President of the Textile Workers Union of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

At Lewiston, Maine, he stated, workers of the Hill Manufacturing Company chose the Union as their exclusive bargaining agency in a National Labor Relations Board election by a vote of 744 to 516. The union will now seek a collective bargaining agreement, he added.

This is the third large company in Lewiston to join the union. An agreement providing for no strikes or lockouts and the arbitration of all disputes has just been signed with the Continental Mills, Mr. Rievé continued, and a contract has been effective in the Androscoggin Mills for some time.

At Jewett City, Conn., the Union has signed an agreement with The Ashland Corporation, employing 850 workers, providing for a week's vacation with pay, a wage increase of 12½ per cent (including a 10 per cent increase previously negotiated), the closed shop, arbitration, no strikes or lockouts, a military clause, and other standard contract terms.

Mr. Rievé also announced that at Pawtucket, R. I., a modified union shop contract has been signed between the Textile Workers Union and the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, covering 1800 employees.

Sidelights of National Education Association Convention in Boston

Been milling around up and down the "streets" of exhibitors' booths amid the crowds of teachers inspecting everything from pencils to school buses. How to get places in Boston seems the chief burden of conversation. At almost every "street corner" somebody is poring over a map. "You take a subway to Arlington, then ask the conductor . . ." "A boat at Rowe's Wharf . . ." "Would it take very long to go to Plymouth?" And Minnesota tries to help Kansas: "But I don't know what street I went on after that so you'd better ask." "You see I'm from Long Island myself. I met my wife up here and married her and that's about all I know of Boston—though perhaps that's enough. . . ."

Conversation

Snatches of conversation as people pass . . . "I must get one of those great BIG pencils to take back to school . . ." "There isn't another reader in the same series . . ." "I've been wanting to use this in my fifth grade . . ." And Miss Iowa telling a group of friends, "I've never been a delegate to a national convention before. The first year you don't get much and aren't much good to anybody back home. The second you begin to form opinions and by the third you begin to know what it's all about. Then you stop."

Textbook Humor

Wonderful the humor in some of these textbooks for children. Certainly different from the solemn and sometimes preachy readers we all had at school. There's a grammar, for instance, in one of the booths, and it's full of humorous cartoons. But the point is that each cartoon illustrates a caption that drives home some grammatical relationship. "While I was swimming IN the creek Tommy fell INTO the water" is one; and "To my horror the baseball almost hit Mr. Judson's chin," is another. Think of laughing your way into a working knowledge of English grammar! And they probably don't forget those phrases and clauses, either. . . . Then there's a whole set of jolly "supplementary readers" for the lower grades, written by educators around the doings of all the Walt Disney characters. Donald Duck's doings in school would lead anybody on, and there are plenty of laughs for small fry on every page. Here is one of Donald's arithmetic problems: If there are 9 cookies and 2 boys how many cookies can each boy have and how many will be left?" Donald thinks that's a ridiculously simple one and writes his answer very neatly: "Each boy will get just as many cookies as he can. There won't be any left." D. C. Heath dreamed up the idea of those Disney storybooks.

N. E. A.'s Miss Winfree Links Names and Faces

To Miss Mary J. Winfree, member of the National Education Association's headquarters staff, one more N. E. A. convention is one more opportunity to fit unfamiliar faces to familiar names; and this is her twenty-first.

In Washington Miss Winfree, as Director of the Division of Accounts and Records, has all the members' names, the status of their dues, and the list of their achievements at her fingertips; but when a convention rolls around she packs up and goes to it, to supervise the long information and registration booth.

In a back-stage position behind this booth, amid stacks of programs and bins of tin convention badges, Miss Winfree told this reporter what it is like to make the registration wheels go round at a big N. E. A. convention. Most of all she likes to see who is who. "I write to these people all year," she said, "and I like to put their faces to their names."

More Than 10,000 Register

Hundreds were on hand to register as we talked, and the line of clerks made available by the Boston Chamber of Commerce as well as the volunteer school people from Massachusetts cities and towns, were kept busy answering questions about Boston, looking up items in the program, or greeting well-known educators. Miss Winfree kept an eye on the booth, not because she felt she must supervise it, but obviously because she so enjoyed the crowd. More than 10,000 had registered by this morning and delegations continue to roll in.

"California brought 89 in a special train, and expect more than 200," she said. "They come from every State in the Union, by bus, by special car, or make up parties and drive here. They combine the convention with a New England vacation or with a summer course. You know teachers must keep up to date. They have to go on studying more than most people," Miss Winfree explained. Special summer workshops are being held for them in connection with this convention trip. The Harvard Graduate School of Education is holding one for elementary teachers, she said, and members of the Association of Classroom Teachers are looking toward a session at Columbia.

"But it is a great time for exchanging educational ideas. Two men were here talking just a few moments ago. They asked each other all sorts of things about methods, how the other handled such and such a problem in his town. Everything was done differently. We have real democracy in this Country when it comes to working out methods of education," she laughed.

First Time for Many

"Do you think there are many here who have come to Boston for the first time?" I asked. "Oh, yes," she replied. "Almost any of the pretty, young ones you might pick out are probably here for the first time and at their first N. E. A. convention—and thrilled with it, too," she said. "It means a lot to come to Boston. Always has. The first money I ever earned I put away to pay for a trip to Boston. I'm from Virginia, you know, but I wanted to see Bunker Hill Monument and all the rest. 'What do you want to go up and see all those Yankees for?' they asked me, but I saved up and came, and I've been here many times since." (Virginia, of course! I had been trying to recall where that soft caress of syllables had last been heard.)

"There are a lot of pretty ones," I commented, watching them register.

"It's wonderful how well they dress on their small eight-months' salaries," she came back, her eyes suddenly tender. "On the whole, they are a well-dressed, smart-looking lot. Not like the teachers you see in cartoons. I thought I'd never see that kind any more, but the other day in a hotel in another city I saw the image of the traditional type. There she was—flat-soled shoes, heavy stockings, stiff collar—'Come on, let's get out of hyear,' I told my friend. But most of the teachers you see are young and pretty. The children like pretty teachers, and the superintendents like to hire them," she asserted, "and you caint blame them." After all, it is important that a woman look "her best," she maintained.

Teachers Noted for Loyalty

Granted that teachers don't look like "teachers" any more, do they still act in the cartoon, joke-column, manner? Are they set in their ways and bossy? Wisely, Miss Winfree would not say, although she finally confessed that they still show signs of being used to having things their own way. "They are supreme in their own classrooms, and they get used to it," she conceded, but added quickly her appreciation of the superintendent of schools from a near-by Massachusetts town for serving long volunteer hours at the registration desk, and of the life members of the N. E. A. who never let down in their interest in the organization—"backbone of the Association," she called them. "Take Dr. Rosier, for example," she said. "Some past Presidents with a lot outside to do pass out of the picture, but not Dr. Rosier. He's a busy West Virginia Senator, but he is always ready to help the N. E. A. His wife told me today that he had never missed but one convention and that was when he was district representative of Rotary and it met at the same time in his State."

Miss Winfree enjoys these conventions, and often finds that because of the opportunity to sit down with some committee of educators while attending them she can help iron out a snag in some State's record-keeping or make their membership card more useful to headquarters in the information it gathers, she said.

"I am a banking woman myself, and came into the N. E. A. to reorganize their records," she added "These people are fine to work with; but I think teachers need business people to look after their organizations." And as I watched her turn again to her busy registration desk, checking names, handing out membership badges, answering all kinds of questions and heading up her staff, I thought this huge National Education Association showed wisdom in thinking so, too.

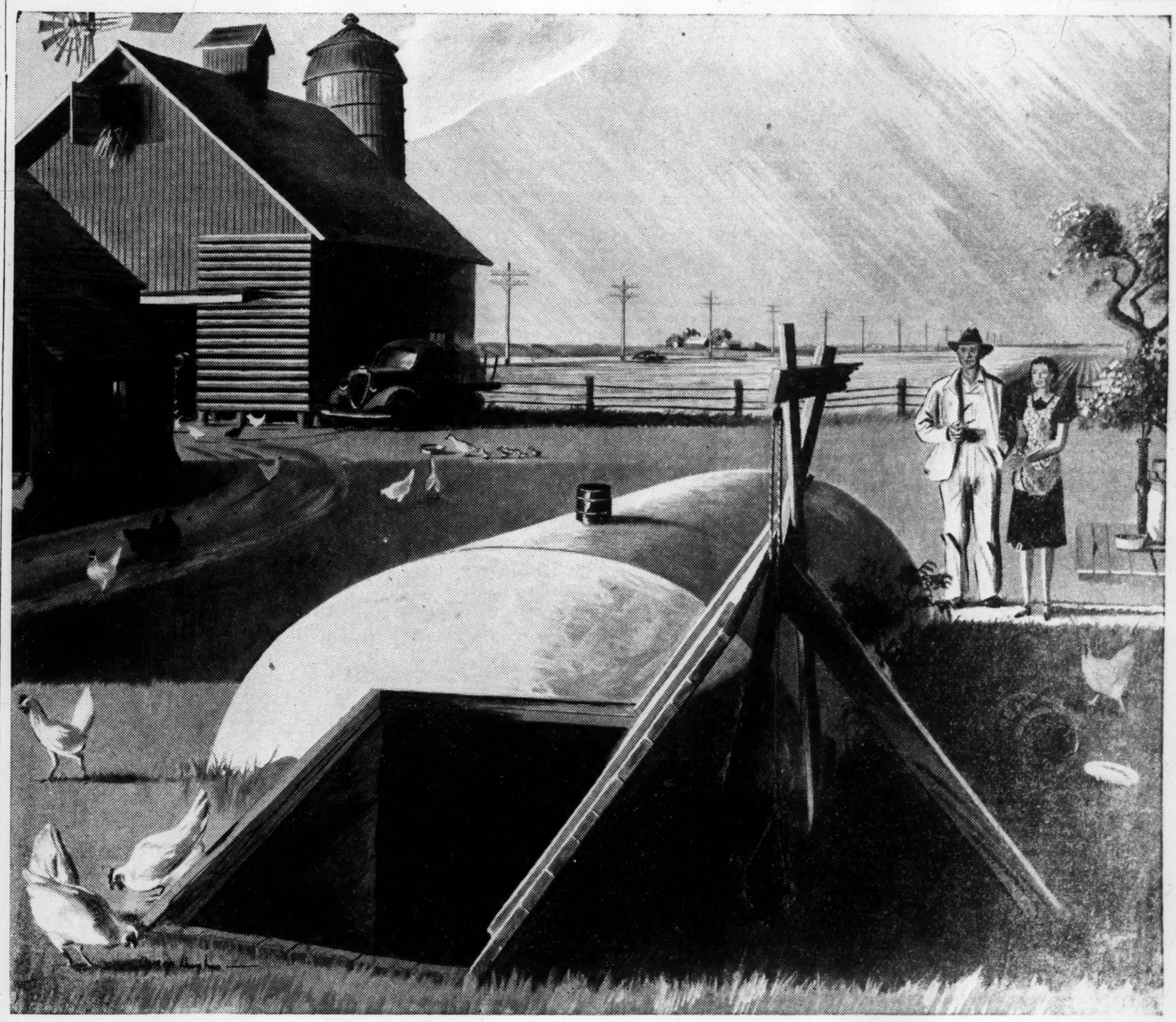
M. J. T.

A Familiar Job

By a Staff Photographer

Registering at National Education Association Meeting

Miss Mary J. Winfree, Director of Accounts and Records, on the headquarters staff of the National Education Association, Washington, and in charge of registration at all national conventions of the association, assists a delegate to register at Mechanics Hall, Boston, where the N. E. A.'s 79th annual convention opened this morning. This is Miss Winfree's 21st N. E. A. convention, she says proudly.



Tornado shelters are built when the wind *isn't* blowing

With a calm look ahead, the farmer in the storm country builds his shelter when the horizon is clear. He doesn't wait until an ominous black funnel heralds the approach of twisting winds. Then it would be too late.

The same sane attitude toward the future prompts the man who purchases life insurance when all is well. He knows that when danger threatens, it may be too late to provide this essential protection for his family.

An ideal financial shelter for the average American family is the John Hancock Readjustment Income Plan. When money is most needed during the stormy period immediately following the death of husband and father, it provides the sound shelter of income in amounts prearranged to cover essential needs.

The upkeep cost is modest enough to fit easily within crowded family budgets.

Our booklet, "A Talking Picture," describes the plan in detail and takes but four minutes to read. Write for your copy to Department M-2, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, 197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

John Hancock
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
GUY W. COX, President

CCC Offers New England Youth Training in Important Defense Trades

Other Defense And Military News of N. E.

Military and defense news in brief:

CCC Enrollments Sought—Bachelors between the ages of 17 and 23½ years desiring instruction and experience in skilled trades needed in defense work may enroll in the Civilian Conservation Corps during an enrollment period beginning tomorrow and continuing for 20 days, it was announced at the Army Base today. Most young men receiving the CCC training are finding employment in private industry after completing the six months' enrollment.

Edwards Soldiers May Fly—Thirty-nine soldiers among the 180 applicants at Camp Edwards have met age and educational requirements for appointments as Flying Cadets and will undergo physical examinations later in the summer, Lieut. Robert M. Love, advance agent for the First Corps Area Examining Board, announced.

Ambulances New England Bound—Three desert ambulances, sponsored by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and driven by college student volunteers of the British American Ambulance Corps, were rolling over the highway toward New England today on a farewell tour prior to shipment to British Imperial Forces in the Middle East. Purpose of the tour: to obtain $67,000 for an amphibian airplane ambulance as a gift to the RAF from residents of Cape Cod and to raise funds for more desert ambulances. Howard Johnson, New England restaurant man, started the fund off by making a contribution of $2,000 to Warren R. Corliss, General Chairman of Cape Cod for the Corps. The mercy plane will be sent overseas to the RAF as "The Cape Codder."

A. R. P. School Graduates—The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety's Air Raid Precaution School will graduate more than 1,000 men tonight who have completed courses in fire fighting, first aid, air raid wardenship, poison gas handling, and organization and administration of air raid precaution posts. The men will conduct similar classes in their home areas.

First Devens Chapel—Ground will be broken Wednesday for the first of eight chapels to be erected at Fort Devens at a cost of $165,000. It will seat 360 persons. The chapel, which will be built in the recruit reception center area, will be completed within two months, it was announced. It will have an electric organ and a removable altar, pulpit, and lectern.

Fashion Center

Steps are being taken to keep London the world fashion center for men's clothes. The National Wool Textile Export Corporation is reported to have under consideration the establishment in London of an organization to be called the Men's Apparel Council. An organization is also to be set up in London to study the problem of women's fashions and attempt to make Britain the center of women's woolen fashions. The Men's Apparel Council will work in close co-operation with the British Color Council, while leading British dress designers will co-operate with the agency promoting the sale of women's woolen garments.

Wide World

Sponsors of the New Extavia

Maureen Elinor Andrews, two years old, and her mother, Mrs. Leland S. Andrews of Maplewood, N. J., were sponsors of the new Extavia, of the American Export Lines, launched Saturday at the Bath Iron Works, Maine.

Because the heat prematurely softened the launching grease on the ways, and the additional weight of superstructure not usually constructed until after a vessel is launched added to the "pull" on the two iron "straps" holding her to the ways, the new Extavia was launched 20 minutes ahead of time Saturday.

Guests at the launching, returning to Boston, said today that officials of the shipyards changed the hour of launching "at the last minute" when it appeared that the two pieces of iron might break and let the 7,550-ton freighter slide down unexpectedly. Many guests missed the launching, arriving before the scheduled hour but after the ceremony.

Builders said superstructure of the $2,000,000 craft, contrary to the procedure in building the Exceller, a sister ship that was launched last May, was built while the Extavia was still on the ways. The new 420-foot craft is to have a speed of 16.5 knots, and is one of four similar cargo carriers building at Bath for the American Export Lines.

New Draftees Asked to Go On Home List

Men registering in Massachusetts tomorrow—the second national registration day under the Selective Service Act—are requested by Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service, to go to their local draft boards.

"Although we realize the law is very elastic about the place of registration so long as eligibles actually register, we are interested in having registration at home boards of registrants as it very much lessens the work of our organization and is very much to the advantage of the registrant," Colonel Smith said.

All male citizens of the United States who have reached their twenty-first birthday since Oct. 16, 1940, are required to register tomorrow, it is announced by Selective Service headquarters.

In addition, all aliens, between ages of 21 and 35, including foreign seamen in United States ports, must register in the Second Selective Service Registration tomorrow, officials announce. Aliens who have not declared their citizenship intentions are not subject to service but nevertheless must register.

Facilities for Transients

In Boston a special registration place for transients and others not able to reach their own draft board will be open under the direction of Local Board 15 of Boston.

He said that, in his opinion, reasonable convenience to the registrant was intended when the law was written, permitting an eligible to register at a board other than his own. "I do not believe it was intended that a registrant should register elsewhere if it were just as convenient for him to appear before his home board."

"So far as Selective Service is concerned there is the wish that forwarding of cards shall be kept to a minimum," the Assistant State Director said. "Regulations are explicit as to the care and custody of registration cards. Forwarding of such cards entails much work and expense which can be eliminated if the registrant goes to his home board."

A new regulation since the original registration on Oct. 16, 1940, requires the registrant to carry his card with him at all times. Previously it was merely requested that he have it. Failure of the registrant to have his card will now be considered prima facie evidence of neglect to register.

It has been announced that after July 1 of this year all appointments to clerical and stenographic positions on Selective Service boards must conform to Civil Service rules and regulations. Incumbent personnel must take qualifying examinations to remain in their positions after Jan. 1 ,1942.

30 Museums Have Part in Hub Exhibition

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What looks at a glance like a little world's-fair in the Museum of Fine Arts beckons brightly from the five galleries on the first floor set aside for "The Museum in Education." More than 30 museums, situated in different sections of the United States, have a part in it.

According to a fascinating chart of blue trees and yellow fawns, at the entrance, the use of the museum as a school laboratory, by the eight to twenty-year-olds, has increased tremendously during the past 10 years.

In Honolulu, to choose one of the far-flung points, 7,583 young persons benefited from museum educational programs in 1930, and 34,378 in 1940. Boston's figure increased within the decade from 3,369 to 41,716.

Boston Pioneer in Art Education

Boston itself has been a pioneer in art education of this kind, and a good deal of the credit should go to Mrs. Anne Holliday Webb, Supervisor of Museum Extension, whose labor over a period of many years has provided those 41,716 children of Greater Boston with illustrative treasures, many of which could not be obtained today. Long before the work with the schools was installed, in 1935, Mrs Webb was spending her summer vacations, and a modest Carnegie grant, traveling all over Europe, collecting material for this enterprise. She obtained permission to photograph and reproduce famous paintings in institutions and private collections and did a thoroughgoing task of research in art, history, and literature. The 41 magnificent sets integrating the entire culture of a period, which the Museum has already published and is ready to distribute to any school which may wish to obtain them, at a small cost, are the result of her work.

These and additional sets, not yet published, are rented free by 77 public and private schools in Boston and vicinity. The school or college is simply expected to take care of transportation. Some of the subjects covered are "Prehistoric Man of the Stone Age," "Imperial Rome," "The Byzantine World," "The Rise of Islam," "Mediaeval England," "The Genius of America," "Patterns of Chinese Life," and "Evolution of Science." To indicate the type of illustration, one finds that the Italian Renaissance set contains reproductions of the portraits of the Medici family, of paintings by such artists as Ghirlandaio, and of the sculpture of Donatello.

Exhibition Till Aug. 3

The alive-ness of art in education is what impresses the visitor to this exhibition. One room, given over to programs developed in co-operation with secondary schools, through grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, show the various methods of approach employed by the Art Institute of Chicago, the Albright Museum in Buffalo, the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Milwaukee Art Institute, and the Museum of Modern Art, in New York.

Photographs are on display showing classroom work. At Syracuse, for example, pottery-making appears to furnish an absorbing study for boys and girls, aware doubtless of the important part their local Museum plays in national exhibitions of ceramic art. The attractive settings for the exhibition are the work of the WPA art project of Massachusetts, under the direction of James A. Petrie, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lougee. Furniture used in the exhibition has been designed by Mrs. (Laura Barr) Lougee, whose reputation in the profession is well known.

Teachers particularly will be interested in the collection of reproductions, pamphlets and illustrations indicating sources of material, and in the models, charts, shadow-boxes and original objects on display. The exhibition will remain on view until Aug. 3.

Nonresident Income Tax

Legislation imposing a one and one-half per cent tax on income earned in Massachusetts by nonresidents was supported today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Thirty per cent of the individual business firms of the Back Bay are owned by non-residents paying no income tax, Mr. Long told the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. A Boston bank president and the head of a large law firm here are among the non-resident, the Commissioner said.

Taxation of corporate earnings included in the capital structure of corporations was also urged by the Commissioner. The legislation was opposed by Charles M. Rogerson, of the Massachusetts Bankers Association as "too confusing." The Commissioner explained that closed corporations at present can absorb part of their earnings in the capital structure. This is distributed during lean years as a portion of the capital which is non taxable, said the Commissioner. Corporate earnings, however, are subject to a six per cent tax at the time of distribution. The measure would be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1941.

WPA Rolls In State Reach Lowest Level

Massachusetts WPA rolls will be operating at a level of 34,000 men and women tomorrow morning—the lowest in the history of the WPA program in Massachusetts—Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator, announced today.

Gradual reduction of the State WPA rolls from 58,700 to 34,000 has been effected during the past two weeks in anticipation of passage by Congress of the Relief Appropriations Bill. The bill, ear marking $875,000,000 for relief expenditures, has been passed by both legislative bodies but was returned to the House by the Senate with the reservation that $50,000,000 be set aside for the Surplus Marketing Administration. Final passage is expected today.

Reaction to the sharp drop in WPA rolls was seen in Boston when more than 200 women WPA workers stormed the office of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin this morning to seek his intervention in behalf of the jobs they are losing.

Led by Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, the women asked Mayor Tobin to use his influence in Washington, even to calling on President Roosevelt in person if necessary.

Indications today were that approximately 90 per cent of those dropped from WPA rolls in Massachusetts during the past two weeks would go on local and State welfare lists.

Arthur G. Rotch, Commissioner of Public Welfare, said that ordinarily the State welfare lists would absorb about one-third the number laid off WPA. He expected, however, that this number might be reduced in view of the defense boom.

WPA officials were less sanguine. They pointed out that those released from WPA rolls in recent weeks were generally not fitted for work in any defense industry. Prior to the order to reduce WPA rolls, however, about 3,000 men and women a month were voluntarily leaving to enter private industry.

Relief Costs Drop

General relief costs in Massachusetts took a sharp drop in May, totaling $1,088,568, Arthur G. Rotch, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare, announced today.

This compared with $1,181,676 in April and $1,796,330 a year ago, Mr. Rotch said. The State relief lists totaled 123,195 persons in May, as compared with 140,629 in April and 218,648 a year ago.

The list of employables now on relief is less than half what it was a year ago, Mr. Rotch reported. In May, 1941, there were 21,350 employables on general relief, in contrast to May, 1940, when there were 44,589.

Old age assistance, while increasing in number of cases, was reduced slightly in cost, the Commissioner said. Costs for May were $2,519,879 for 87,178 cases, five more than in April. A slight decrease in the number of cases in which aid was given to dependent children was also reported.

Angell Conducts Affairs Institute

Sir Norman Angell is conducting the Institute of World Affairs which is now in session at Salisbury, Conn., and will continue through Aug. 1. The Institute, the 18th annual seminar of the Students International Union, has previously been held in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Institute is composed of students from colleges and universities in the United States, Canada and South American countries, supplemented by a select group of European and Far Eastern students. These have been elected on their scholarship by a committee appointed by the Union.

Guest speakers include Dr. William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University; Dr. Enrique de Lozada of Bolivia; James R. Young of the International News Service; C. E. McGuire, industrial counselor of Washington, D. C.; and Maurice G. Hindus, American author.

Tobin Proposes Tax Conference

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, as host to the Governors at a Parker House luncheon today, urged:

1. A conference of all tax officials—National, State, county and city—to establish a uniform tax structure.
2. Uniform labor laws.
3. Watchful attention with regard to passing over to the National Government too much of the inherent rights and powers of the States.

"In view of the great increase in taxation that we are facing as the rearmament program surges ahead, we should see to it that we have uniform tax structure," Mayor Tobin said. He also told the Governors, "It will be a grave mistake for the States and local governments to put too much reliance in the ability of the National Government to carry all the load."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News reradiocast by recording.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

Share in U. S. O. Fund

Commandant Roland L. MacDonald of the Marine Corps League of Massachusetts (left) and Corp. Daniel H. Lockley, stationed at the Boston Navy Yard, as they "took to the air" at a Boston radio station to tell the civilian audience about the United Service Organizations' campaign to raise $10,765,000 for entertainment, recreation, and morale activities for men in uniform and defense workers. The fund will be used to staff and operate 360 service clubs near Army, Navy, and Marine Corps training stations throughout the country. The New England quota, half of which has been raised, is $1,667,000.

School Gardens Urged

Decrying the theory that education is concerned wholly with textbooks, Willis A. Sutton, Superintendent of Schools in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday declared that a garden is essential in the school curriculum.

Addressing the Department of Garden Education of the National Education Association, he pointed out that the part of the school is to develop the life of the child and transmit culture—a task not to be accomplished through textbooks alone.

"The garden," he said, "does more than provide fruit for our bodies, odors and joy for our eyes and our nostrils; it gives us the opportunity to work to make the world more beautiful, more attractive to those who will come after us; it gives to us the idea that we are co-laborers with the great forces and the great God back of those forces; and these things hidden in our heart while we dig in the soil make for character and development that transcends all the values of the printed page.

"Give me a man with a hoe in his hand—give me a man with beauty in his heart—give me a man who loves the soil and I will give you a man who believes in God!"

Assembly Plants

Assembly plants for automobiles are spreading inland in South Africa, and the first one to appear in Johannesburg has just been established there by South African distributors of an American automobile line. The two largest plants in the Union of South Africa, are at Port Elizabeth, a sea port. The new plant at Johannesburg will employ about 300 skilled mechanics.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, July 1
12:45 WMEX 1510kc.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, July 1
11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Maine Group Named for Work Of Meeting River Pollution

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 30—Appointment of a State Sanitary Board, established by emergency legislation of the last Legislature and numbering among its duties the study, control and prevention of pollution in Maine rivers was welcomed, this week, especially by residents along the Androscoggin.

Mayor Edmund J. Lambert, Lewiston Democrat who sponsored legislation of the nature in the Legislature was named by Governor Sewall as one of four persons to serve with ex-offico members of the Board, Health and Welfare Commissioner Joel Earnest, Fish and Game Commissioner George Stobie, Frank E. Southard, Chairman of the P. U. C. and Commissioner of Agriculture Carl R. Smith. The act provides co-operative study and action with other States and with the Federal Government. Although the legislation was aimed particularly at the bad Androscoggin River situation other rivers in the State may be affected.

Some have blamed waste from pulp mills along the Androscoggin both in Maine and New Hampshire for part of the difficulties. The Governor named Oliver Moses Jr., of Lisbon Falls, to represent the manufacturers on the committee. The others appointed were Senator Clifford G. Chase and John Martin of Rumford. Mr. Chase and Mr. Martin were named as municipal representatives. Many believe solution of the problem lies in co-operative efforts of the State and Federal government on an anti-pollution project.

C. I. O. Loses and Wins

The Congress of Industrial Organizations lost a major test in Maine, when workers of the Bath Iron Works, where destroyers for the United States Navy and cargo boats for the Maritime Commission are under construction, rejected the Ship Building Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, in a National Labor Relations Board election in favor of their local union. There were 3,582 votes cast, with 2,197 for the local organization and 1,094 for the C. I. O. affiliate. Disapproval of either union was expressed by 291 ballots as nearly all of the 4,000 workers eligible to vote did so.

Elsewhere the C. I. O. was successful. Continuing its operations in the textile field, where it has yet to be defeated, the Textile Workers Union of the C. I. O. won another election—its fifth in the State—at the Hill Mill in Lewiston, and will seek a contract there soon. In a small Auburn shoe counter manufacturing plant, the New England Counter Company, it also won.

Billboards Ordered Removed

The Massachusetts Public Works Commission today requested Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell to remove billboards owned by John Donnelly & Son, located on property owned by the Donnelly Company at the junction of Riverway, Francis Street and Brookline Avenue, Boston.

Consideration of this matter of the Riverway billboards has been in the hands of the Public Works Department for nearly five years, officials reported.

The legality of these boards has been challenged many times by civic organizations, who claim the signs are within 300 feet of a public park, and therefore in violation of the State rules and regulations for billboards.

It is expected that the action of the Public Works Commission in requesting the removal of the signs may precipitate another legal contest over billboards similar to other contests of the same variety which have been in and out of Massachusetts courts for the past 10 years.

Army Seen Facing Morale Problem

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 30 (AP)—A. R. Elliott, Research Officer of the Foreign Policy Association, said here that a lack of social life for American troops stationed outside of continental United States was threatening their morale.

Speaking at the final session of a five-day Latin American Institute on problems of Hemisphere defense, Mr. Elliott said the morale problem was as serious as that of health in the tropical bases.

He recommended that American girls be sent as hostesses to the military bases to arrange dances and other social functions "in the interest of stability of the troops," who, cut off from normal social diversion, are in danger of "cracking."

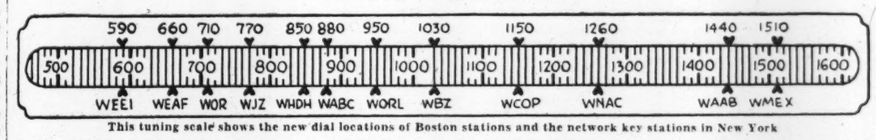
He said the United States now controls all entrances to the Caribbean Sea and that the Army is moving into the new bases while the defenses are still under construction.

Dr. Joseph L. Apodaca, Foreign Agricultural Relations Expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, said the Latin American countries had financial difficulties because of an unfavorable balance of trade with the United States.

One solution, he said, would be "the development in Latin America of products needed by the United States, and the common management of Hemisphere surpluses by the various producing countries."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Sports and Music.....
3:15 Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Giants baseball game	Sports and Music.....
3:30 Music: speaker	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Sports and Music.....
3:45 News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Giants baseball game	Sports and Music.....
4:00 Governors' Conference	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife".....	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15 ence	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas": drama.	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30 Governors' Confer-	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	John Kiley, organist....
4:45 ence	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	Comic Page Club.....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker, story....	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"A to Z in Novelty"...	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills".....	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Burl Ives, Songs....	'Don Winslow".....	"Jack Armstrong".....	Frank Ryan, sports....	Five Star News.....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News: Music: Weather...	News Service.....	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Time.....
6:15 Hedda Hopper.....	Dinner Music.....	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert.....	Dance Time.....
6:30 Paul Sullivan.....	Baseball Scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service.....	Dinner Music.....
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports; Lt Col. R. Smith	Sport reports.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"This Is the Show".....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"This Is the Show".....	News of the World.....	Sports Preview.....	Five Star News.....
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	**"Cavalcade of America":**	"Inside of Sports".....	"Lone Ranger": sketch..	Wonderland Salutes.....
7:45 serial drama.....	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs....	"Lone Ranger": sketch..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....
8:00 Report to the	"I Love a Mystery":	**James Melton; Francia**	"Amazing Mr. Smith":	Variety program.....
8:15 Nation.....	dramatic sketch.....	**White; orchestra....**	mystery comedy.....	Variety program.....
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False".....	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	Bonke Carter, news....	Civilian Defense Prog'm
8:45 vue": Elmer Davis	"True or False".....	**prano; orchestra....**	News.....	Studio Program.....
9:00 **Theater: Cary**	Frontline Headlines....	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mass. Committee on	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Grant and Myrna**	**"Basin Street Society"..**	program	Public Safety Defense	cal Album".....
9:30 **Loy in "I Love**	News Here and Abroad..	"What Burns You Up":	Governors' Conference;	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **You Again"**	Ted Steele's Orchestra.	Frances Scott, m. c.	address by Col. Knox	cal Album".....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials":	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing....	Five Star News.....
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization.....	vocalists; chorus.....	Mary Small and Orch....	Dance Digest.....
10:30 Civilian Defense....	National Forum: talk...	Tribute to Charles Evans	"Tom, Dick, and Harry,"	Dance Digest.....
10:45 News; Sports.....	National Forum: talk...	Hughes.....	sketch.....	Dance Digest.....
11:00 Weather; Music....	News Music.....	News Service.....	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Dance Digest.....
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather....	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Dance Digest.....
11:30 Music; records....	Want"; records.....	Harry James' Orchestra.	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End".....
11:45 Dance music.....	"Music You Want".....	Harry James' Orchestra.	London.....	"Day's End"..... News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15 On Your Toes".....	Musical Clock; news....	News comment.....	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30 Speakers; News....	"Musical Clock".....	'Georgia Dixie,' songs	News Service.....	.....
7:45 News; weather.....	News; weather.....	"Musical Clock".....	Bailey Axton, songs....	.....
8:00 **News of Europe**....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service.....	"Eight Bells".....	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot.....	Morning Toast.....	Weather; news.....	"Morning Watch".....	Post Exchange.....
8:30 "Rowdy Revue".....	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup".....	Andrew Jacobson's	Post Exchange.....
8:45 "Rowdy Revue".....	Toast; music; talk....	"Musical Roundup".....	Rhythms; orchestra....	Good Morning Cheer....
9:00 "Home Planning"...	News; recordings.....	News and Rhythm.....	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 "Listen Ladies".....	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food news.....	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 "Listen Ladies".....	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Fiesta": music.....	"Choir Loft".....	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 Hymn recital.....	Shopping news.....	"Musical Roundup".....	George and Dixie.....	Up": orchestra.....
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers.....	"Bess Johnson".....	N. E. Cupboard.....	Studio talk.....
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"..	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Ellen Randolph".....	Musical Early Edition..	Studio talk.....
10:30 "Stepmother".....	"High School Problems"	"Bachelor's Children"..	NEA Con. H. F. Alves..	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 Food Fair.....	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Road of Life".....	Studio Speaker.....	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor....	"Home Forum": talk....	"Mary Marlin".....	News Service.....	Beauty Hints.....
11:15 "Martha Webster"..	Family Circle.....	"Pepper Young's Family"	'Melody Strings'.....	'Letter-Quest'.....
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Two Men and a Girl"...	"The Goldbergs".....	Ruth Moss, interview..	**Christian Science Prgrm.**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny".....	Weather: music.....	"David Harum": sketch	"Buckeye Four," songs..	Five Star News.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk....	News; musicale.....	"Gene and Glenn".....	News Reporter.....	'Rhythm Revue'.....
12:15 "A Girl Marries"...	"Jack Berch's Gang"...	"Musical Roundup".....	John B. Hughes, News..	'Rhythm Revue'.....
12:30 **Helen Trent**: sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam.....	'Italian Melodies'.....	News; Weather; Music..
12:45 **"Our Gal Sunday"**..	Home Hour: news;	"Musical Roundup".....	'Italian Melodies'.....	**Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"...	features; speakers....	News Service.....	'We Are Always Young'	'Musical Mailbox' with
1:15 "Woman in White"...	Agricultural news....	'As the Twig Is Bent'..	Government Girl.....	Vivienne Cameron.....
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"...	Marjorie Mills: house-	'Front Page Farrell'...	One Year of Defense....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	News; weather.....	hold talk.....	'I'll Find My Way'.....	One Year of Defense....
2:00 Dramatic sketch.....	U. S. Army Band.....	'Light of the World'...	Cedric Foster, news....	Orchestra, trio.....
2:15 "Joyce Jordan".....	U. S. Army Band.....	"The Mystery Man".....	Local sports.....	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley.....	"The Munros": sketch..	'Valiant Lady'.....	'Don Artiste'.....	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
2:45 "Kate Hopkins".....	"Midstream": sketch...	"Grimm's Daughters"...	Baseball interviews....	Five Star News.....
3:00 Mary M. McBride....	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	**Boston Braves vs. N. Y.**	Sports and music.....
3:15 **Treasury of Song**..	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	**Giants Baseball Game**	Sports and music.....
3:30 **News; Sketchbook**..	"John's Other Wife".....	"The Guiding Light"...	**Boston Braves vs. N. Y.**	Sports and music.....
3:45 N. E. A. Convention	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade".....	**Giants Baseball Game**	Sports and music.....
4:00 Thirty-third annual	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk..	**Boston Braves vs. N. Y.**	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15 Governors' Confer..	Club Matinee.....	"Stella Dallas".....	**Giants Baseball Game**	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30 **Thirty-third annual**	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones".....	**Boston Braves vs. N. Y.**	Novachord solos.....
4:45 Governors' Confer..	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown"	**Giants Baseball Game**	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk..	Children's story.....	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 **"The Goldbergs"**...	**"Meet the Band"**.....	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 **"The O'Neills"**: sk..	**"Drama Behind News"**..	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Burl Ives, Songs....	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong".....	Frank Ryan's Sports....	Five Star News.....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: News	News: music: weather...	News Service.....	"Captain Midnight".....	"Dance Time".....
6:15 **Music; Job Hunters**	Dinner Music.....	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert.....	"Dance Time".....
6:30 **Paul Sullivan**.....	**Baseball scores; Music.**	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service.....	Dinner Music.....
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas.....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports; 'Memory Lane'	Sport results.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Jerry Sears's Orchestra
7:15 **Lanny Ross, songs**..	**"Mr. Keen"**: drama....	News of the World.....	Mickey Albert's Orch....	Five Star News.....
7:30 **Helen Menken** in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch....	"Confidentially Yours"	Larry Clinton's Orch....	Wonderland Salutes.....
7:45 "Second Husband"...	"This Man's Army".....	"Concert Miniatures"..	Larry Clinton's Orch....	Glenn Miller's Orch....
8:00 "Court of Missing	"One Year of Defense"...	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams.....	WMEX Drama Shop
8:15 **Heirs"**: drama.....	"One Year of Defense"...	vocalists; chorus.....	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Essays in Drama.....
8:30 "First Nighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'Ned Jordan,' Secret	Ray Noble's Orchestra..
8:45 sk: Elmer Davis....	Bee": quiz.....	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent, drama.....	Oleanders; quartet.....
9:00 "We, the People":	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	Mickey Albert's Orch....	Variety Hour.....
9:15 interviews; music..	dramatic sketch.....	Sanderson's Quiz.....	Jack Starr Hunt.....	Variety Hour.....
9:30 **Lewisohn Stadium**	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show".....	News Service.....	Variety Hour.....
9:45 **Concert, N. Y.**....	Ted Steele's Orch.....	"Hap Hazard Show".....	Morton Gould's Orch....	Variety Hour.....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or....	**New American Music**....	"A Date With Judy,"	Network Sports.....	Five Star News.....
10:15 Public Affairs.....	**New American Music**....	starring Ann Gillis...	Network Sports.....	"Dance Digest".....
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs.	**New American Music**....	"College Humor": variety	Network Sports.....	"Dance Digest".....
10:45 News; Sports.....	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	soloists; orchestra....	Network Sports.....	"Dance Digest".....
11:00 Weather; Master-	News; music.....	News Service.....	Network Sports.....	"Dance Digest".....
11:15 works of Music....	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather....	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	"Dance Digest".....
11:30 **British War Relief**	Want"; recordings.....	Paul Whiteman's Orch...	Will Johnson's Orch....	"Day's End"; music....
11:45 **Program**.....	"Music You Want".....	Paul Whiteman's Orch...	Will Johnson's Orch....	"Day's End"; News.....

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for beginners).
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for advanced students). (15.13mc and 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; English instruction; Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Graham Swing.

WBOS (21.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; "Melodies by Miller."
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Hollywood Reporter.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez Orchestra; Viennese Ensemble.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; The Seed of Liberty.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5.55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
London—6.25 p. m.—"Hello, Children"; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour"; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Berlin—7.15 p. m.—Operatic Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Moscow—8.00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40meg., 19m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—8.15 p. m.—"London Calling"; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Budapest—8.30 p. m.—Waltz. Huszka; News in English; Light Music, Orchestra; Talk; Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Rio de Janeiro—9.00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg., 29.5m.
London—9.00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain"; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Tokyo—9.25 p. m.—Report. JLU4, 17.79meg., 16.8m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
Vatican City—9.30 p. m.—News and Comment. HVJ, 9.6meg., 31.06m.
London—10.00 p. m.—Democracy Marches; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25

Harbor Fete Occasion of Gaiety for State Chief Executives and Families

By a Staff Photographer

Guests at Governors' Conference

The Governors brought their wives and families along for their Boston conference. Here, left to right, are Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Mrs. Herbert Lehman, wife of the Governor of New York, and Mrs. George Lewis, Jr., their Boston hostess.

Who's Who At Gathering Of Governors

Thirty-one Governors were on hand, represented or on the way for the Annual Governors' Conference when it convened at Littauer School at Harvard University this morning.

One had not yet arrived, two others were expected tomorrow and a third sent a spokesman. The balance were present.

The Governors' attendance sheet follows:

Alabama—Frank M. Dixon (D).

Arkansas—Ben A. Carter, sent to represent Gov. Homer M. Adkins.

Connecticut—Robert A. Hurley (D).

Florida—Spessard L. Holland (D).

Kansas—Payne H. Ratner (R).

Maine—Sumner Sewall (R) (due Tuesday).

Maryland—Herbert R. O'Conor (D).

Massachusetts—Leverett Saltonstall (R).

Michigan—Murray D. Van Wagoner (D).

Minnesota—Harold E. Stassen (R).

Missouri—Forrest C. Donnell (R) (not yet arrived).

Nebraska—Dwight Palmer Griswold (R).

New Hampshire—Robert O. Blood (R).

New Jersey—Charles Edison (D) (due Tuesday).

New York—Herbert H. Lehman (D).

By a Staff Photographer

The Governors Sample a New England Dish

New England fish chowder, served aboard the Northern Light, on which visiting Governors were guests of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, was greatly enjoyed, especially by those whose homes are far from the Atlantic Coast. Left to right: William Saltonstall, 15, son of the Governor; Governor Saltonstall; Mrs. Frank M. Dixon, wife of the Governor of Alabama, and "Commodore-for-the-day" Henry W. Toll of Denver, representing Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado.

North Carolina—J. Melville Broughton (D).

North Dakota—John Moses (D).

Ohio—John W. Bricker (R).

Oregon—Charles A. Sprague (R).

Pennsylvania—Arthur H. James (R).

Rhode Island—J. Howard McGrath (D).

South Carolina—Burnet R. Maybank (D).

Tennessee—Prentice Cooper (D).

Utah—Herbert B. Maw (D).

Vermont—William H. Wills (R).

Virginia—James H. Price (D).

West Virginia—Matthew M. Neely (D).

Wisconsin—Julius P. Heil (R).

Wyoming—Nels H. Smith (R).

Also these Territorial Governors:

Puerto Rico—Guy J. Swope.

Virgin Islands—Charles Harwood.

State Heads Get Message Of President

President Roosevelt's message, read to the Conference of Governors today by Gov. Harold Stasson of Minnesota, follows:

The Governors' Conference which is about to convene in Boston meets at one of the most critical times in history. Never was there a period when it was more imperative for all levels of government to co-operate fully for the safety of America.

Your conference, realizing this, took definite action last year urging a comprehensive and adequate defense program, and pledging fullest co-operation and assistance.

Since that time, at the suggestion of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, 46 States have established State Councils of Defense; and these agencies for many months have been busily engaged in promoting our race against time in production, assisting the Selective Service machinery in assembling our Army, and handling the impact of large and rapidly developing industrial and military concentrations upon our democratic institutions and services.

The days ahead are going to test our energy, our ingenuity and our statesmanship, and I know from past experience with your organization that America can depend upon the States to do their full part.

Echoes of Hub Maritime Day Among the Visiting Governors

Mrs. Charles Harwood, wife of the Governor of the Virgin Islands — known as the "flying grandmother"—kept everyone on the hop following her about the pilot boat Northern Light while the Governors and their families watched the Maritime Day celebration.

Mrs. Harwood brought a movie camera aboard, and between sips of clam chowder and running to the rail to "get a shot" at one of the hundreds of colorful boats plying the harbor, she spoke of her real hobby — gardening. Of course, there's her grandchildren, too, and her music, not to mention running the home, all of which brought enthusiastic comments.

But colored movies were the pet hobby at the moment, and she told of aerial shots of the "Skylarks" which were the envy of professional newsreel men who had tried hard to get theirs from ground positions.

"Keen!" was the comment from LaRue Maw, charming 16-year-old daughter of Gov. Herbert B. Maw, of Utah, when asked how she liked "life on the bounding main." 'Twas her first experience, and whatever her former ambitions may have been, she's "keen on becoming a sailor now." She came on board the Northern Light, along with her parents and brother Warren, and her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Maw, and her cousins Monarae and Charles, just as the sudden storm kicked up a few whitecaps. The Coast Guard boat pulled alongside, and there was a merry scramble up the rope ladder and over the rail—the young folks' first taste of the Atlantic.

The Utah folks were quick to echo the sentiments about Boston's hot weather expressed by Governors and their families from the Sunny South. "Yes, it's pretty hot in Utah at times," commented Mrs. Raymond Maw, "but nothing like that we've experienced since motoring East."

And, when asked if they had brought the warm wave with them, Governor and Mrs. Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, were quick to retort that they had nothing like this in the Cotton State.

Even Governor and Mrs. Guy Swope, of Puerto Rico, and the Harwoods of the Virgin Islands, said that cool winds which prevailed in their districts precluded anything like the humidity they had experienced during Boston's warm spell.

Charles Evans, of Chelsea, used 120 pounds of fish in making the excellent chowder enjoyed by all. Along with his assistant, Paul Rauhaut, he had created a brand of New England chowder which brought many an "ah" and "um" from those who sampled it—and many a request for a second or third helping.

Young Sea Scouts from the Greater Boston area were everywhere in evidence as they passed chowder and served sandwiches and hors d'oeuvres to the guests. Duties over, many were found in eager conversation with youngsters from distant points; and Jerry Murphy, of Hyde Park, picked up considerable knowledge of Sea Scouting on the Pacific Coast from Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon, who apparently was just as keen to talk with Jerry as Jerry was thrilled to be taken into the confidence of the Chief Executive from that faraway State.

Hat sizes had been sent in advance by each Governor, so that when he acquired the rank of "Commodore" he would look the part. But Gov. Payne Ratner, of Kansas, found his gold-trimmed nautical cap, which bore the State insignia, a trifle too large. A little "stuffing" here and there and Commodore Ratner was all set to join the rest of his brother mariners.

Most of the Governors, although apparently keyed up for national defense, against strikes in defense industries, and for all-out aid to Britain, even to the point of advocating entry in the war, if necessary to end Hitlerism, were somewhat reluctant to commit themselves more fully.

"We're out for a good time," was the general theme of the conversations. And, since they were away from their executive desks, and had their families with them on a maritime outing such as the majority of them seldom enjoyed —they were for making the most of it while it lasted.

Touching on patriotism, Gov. Guy J. Swope, of Puerto Rico—former Representative from Pennsylvania—said that when 10,000 Puerto Ricans were called under the Selective Service Act, all but 94 of the 10,000 volunteered. "We have a large reserve list, and we don't have to draft anyone there except for the special services."

Friendly rivalry was apparent between Governor Swope, however, and Governor Harwood, of the Virgin Islands. "I usually claim honors for Puerto Rico as the easternmost outpost of the United States," he said with a smile — "except when Governor Harwood is around. Of course, the Virgin Islands are 75 miles farther east," he conceded — "but, only when Governor Harwood is around."

Governor Harwood's chief plea was for an adequate airport for the Virgin Islands. "Not only would it be valuable as an outpost for American defense, but," he added with a grin, "you know I have a wife that does a bit of flying now and then."

Governor Hurley of Connecticut told of the great influx of new residents in the Nutmeg State. "They're all moving into Connecticut to escape the State income tax," he said. "And we're not going to tax them," he added—"that is, until we get them all in."

Others from the once-arid West were Governor and Mrs. Dwight P. Griswold of Nebraska, who motored east with their daughter Dorothy. When asked if it were not pretty dry in his State, Governor Griswold retorted, "Not today. You see the United States is building a lot of new lakes out there."

At last count, 28 of the Nation's Governors had put in an appearance, but it seemed as though there must be a couple of hundred present. Almost every Chief Executive not only brought along his wife and family, but was accompanied by some State executive from his home, as well as an aide for himself, a hostess for his wife, and a couple of Sea Scouts to minister to their every wish. All in all, 'twas quite a gay crowd.

A buffet supper was held at the Hotel Somerset after the boat ide. And while hors d'oeuvres, cold meats, and salads had their devotees, the visiting delegation made enormous holes in the piled up dishes of codfish cakes, beans and brown bread and steamed Indian pudding so typically New England.

At the "Pops," last night, attended by the majority of the Governors, autograph hunters had a real holiday. Intermission time brought many a youngster forward from the audience to have his or her program autographed by the visiting dignitaries.

Everett Smith

Governors' Ladies At Fens Museum

First ladies of the States, the charming feminine contingent of the Governors' Conference, which launched into executive session at Harvard this morning, had their own order of the day—and it wasn't business.

After breakfast at Eliot House at Harvard, where the Governor, their wives and official parties are making their headquarters while guests of the State, the visiting women were escorted by their Boston hostesses to the Isabella Gardner Museum.

Included in one of the first parties of the morning to appear for a day of activity were Mrs. Herbert Lehman, wife of the Governor of New York, and Mrs. Arthur Lehman, accompanied by their Boston hostess, Mrs. George Lewis, Jr.

Another of the earlier arrivals to be met by her Boston hostess, Mrs. J. J. Hepburn of Norwood, was Mrs. Murray D. van Wagoner, wife of the Governor of Michigan. Mrs. van Wagoner, the Governor, and their two children, Ellen, and Jo, arrived in their own plane yesterday morning.

They made the trip in three hours, Mrs. van Wagoner said. The van Wagoners have their own pilot to fly the Howard, five-passenger plane in which they make most of their business trips.

Quiet, soft-spoken Mrs. Swope, wife of Guy J. Swope, Governor of Puerto Rico, who thought the Boston weather not unlike that of her island home, was accompanied by hostess Mrs. Thomas H. Mahony.

At the Museum Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Massachusetts Governor, and Mrs. James B. Conant, wife of the President of Harvard, were among those to welcome and escort the guests through the rooms of the famous palace of Boston's Mrs. "Jack" Gardner.

Included in the numerous groups who took the Museum tour were Mrs. Nels H. Smith, wife of the Governor of Wyoming; Mrs. J. Melville Broughton, wife of the Governor of North Carolina; Mrs. John Moses, wife of the Governor of North Dakota; Mrs. Herbert R. O'Conor, wife of the Governor of Maryland; Mrs. Spessard L. Holland, wife of the Governor of Florida, and Mrs. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama.

Among Boston hostesses today were Miss Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge, Mrs. David Westcott, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, chairman of the Hostesses Committee; Mrs. Daniel J. Needham; Mrs. Robert J. Bushnell, wife of the Attorney General, and Mrs. William A. Reilly, wife of Boston's Fire Commissioner.

Refreshments were served to the party in the Cloisters of the Museum, after which they joined the Governors for luncheon at the Parker House. The joint party continued together during the afternoon which included a visit to the State Legislature, a trip to the Boston Navy Yard, by way of the Old State House, Paul Revere House and other historic spots. An inspection of the Fore River Shipyard was scheduled to 6:45 p. m., and the Governors and their parties will be dinner guests tonight of the Bethlehem Steel Company at the Quincy Neighborhood Club.

Governors' Parley: Some Facts About It

Annual discussion forum, usually combined with a bit of vacation. This is the thirty-third annual session.

This year's topic—Defense.

Business sessions, open to public, at Littauer School, Harvard University, Cambridge.

Lodgings for Governors and their parties—at Eliot House, Harvard, Cambridge.

Host—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Conferences, beginning Monday morning, run through three days, including tours. Adjournment on Wednesday night.

Commission Urged For Crime Study

Appointment of a seven-man recess commission to study crime and its cost in the Commonwealth, was urged today by George Cook, of the Massachusetts Civic League.

He appeared before the Ways and means Committee of the Massachusetts Senate to ask their approval of a resolution providing for the investigation. The proposed survey would cover a complete study of penal practices in the State.

SAVING GASOLINE VOLUNTARILY

....WE OFFER A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION WITH A THREEFOLD PURPOSE....

In a nut shell, we suggest:

That all those coming to Boston every day commute via Boston and Maine convenient train service, thereby VOLUNTARILY CONSERVING GASOLINE.

That the gasoline thus saved be dedicated to New England's security.

That 10 per cent of our increased commutation revenue be devoted to the preparation of train units to combat fire and bomb damage in event of military activity.

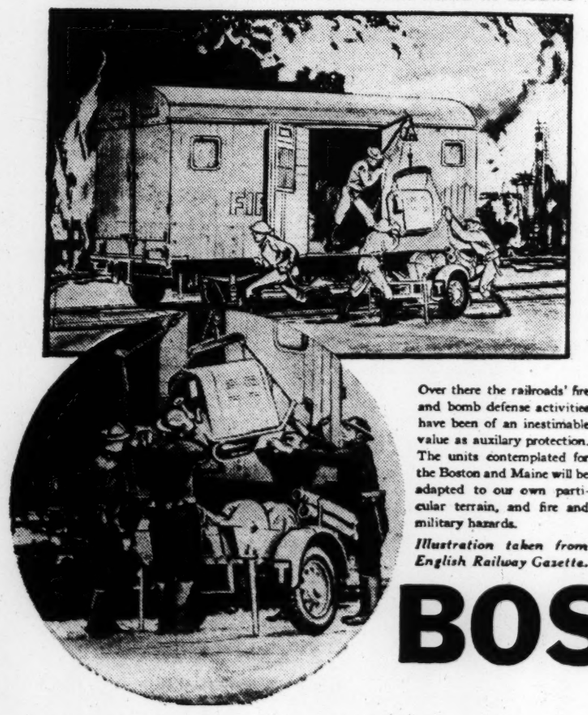
That no one become an alarmist—but that each become an earnest realist. Your news source has the facts.

Here's what we will do with the 10% and why we do it.

The Boston and Maine and its patrons recognize the importance of Civilian Defense plans currently being organized in every city, town and state in New England. We recognize, too, that with the immediate need of voluntarily conserving gasoline, many persons—through an appreciation of their responsibility—will turn to our trains for service.

Therefore, the Boston and Maine will devote 10 per cent of any increased commutation revenue during the next six months (July 1 —December 31) to the construction of fire car units for rail use which can be used by the City and Town Fire Departments in our territory as auxiliary protection against fire and bomb damage. The first unit is now under construction.

WE'VE BEEN WATCHING WHAT THEY'VE BEEN DOING IN ENGLAND



Over there the railroads' fire and bomb defense activities have been of an inestimable value as auxilary protection. The units contemplated for the Boston and Maine will be adapted to our own particular terrain, and fire and military hazards.

Illustration taken from English Railway Gazette.

If 50 per cent of the regular Boston commuters turned to rail service . . . . . the threatened shortage of gasoline would be very much minimized. Frankly, we believe that the new rail commuters would be very much happier and better off.

We hope this advertisement will result in gasoline saving and that it will increase our opportunity to carry commutation passengers. If a Boston and Maine car holds 82 commuters and we make the run with fewer passengers, it is obvious that we are not getting the maximum efficiency out of our transportation service. Our cars are not all 1942 models, but our standards of comfort, schedule performance, safety, personnel alertness, and responsibility are up to the standards of the moment.

Yes, we are ready! After all — 10 years ago we handled twice as many Boston commuters as we do today and we are now running a better railroad. We have the men and the facilities.

For five years the Boston and Maine has been advertising a commutation service—for those who work daytimes in Boston. We have several sales points:—

1. Comfort—A seat for everyone. **3. Economy—The Cheapest.**
2. An opportunity to read. **4. No traffic or parking worries.**
5. Dependability—On-time. Weatherproof.

COMMUTE BY RAIL—VOLUNTARILY SAVE GASOLINE

BOSTON and MAINE

France Severs Soviet Relations; U. S. Sympathetic to Finland's Plight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Strong official sympathy is felt here for the Finnish nation despite its co-operation in the German attack upon the Soviet Union, now considered an oblique ally of the United States.

The feeling is clear that no one can blame the Finnish people for seizing the opportunity to strike a blow at the recent despoilers of Finland and there is little inclination here to condemn them officially for doing so—regardless of the fact that Washington hopes for a Russian victory over Germany.

This sympathy for Finland was increased measurably over the week end with the publication here of charges that the Soviet Union was unceasing in its efforts to destroy Finnish liberty and territorial sovereignty following the Russo-Finnish Treaty of March 12, 1940.

Enslavement Red Aim

These charges, issued by the Finnish Legation, assert that "since the Moscow Treaty and up to the new aggression against Finland in June, 1941, the attitude of Russia toward Finland made it fully clear that the Russian policy tends to the enslavement of Finland.

"The final aim of Russian policy has always been the destruction of Finland's independence."

In line with official statements from Helsingfors that Finland declared war on Russia as the only means of protecting its territory against aerial assault, the Legation declares that Finland still stands as a bulwark of freedom and democracy against the murderous aggression of a totalitarian giant which has enslaved nearly 200,000,000 people and is not willing to let a small nation of 4,000,000 live in peace and freedom.

America's sympathy for the little country is tempered only by the knowledge that German troops had been given access to Finnish soil to such a degree that London recently declared that Finland could no longer be considered an independent agent. The Legation does not explain this German troop concentration.

The Finns say that Russian demands and threats for more and more concessions, some of which have compromised the country's sovereignty, began hardly a month after the conclusion of a treaty in which Finland, left alone in her fight against the aggressor, was forced to make concessions that went far beyond the Russian demands, during the negotiations during the fall of 1939."

Demands Detailed

The Legation details a number of these Soviet demands, including control of the Petsamo nickel mines and the right to special privileges on the Aaland Islands, despite the demilitarization rules of the International Convention of 1921.

"While adopting, when presenting her new claims, a menacing and imperative attitude, Russia in no way showed willingness to develop the Russo-Finnish relations in a positive direction. Finland, on the other hand, has over and over again in word and deed proved her readiness for collaboration.

"A special committee was appointed to draft a program for reciprocal cultural intercourse. The Russian Government ignored all the efforts of this committee. All Finnish attempts to establish a fruitful collaboration in the economic, cultural and other fields have been repulsed by Russian indifference. Russia has been interested in getting contact only with subversive elements in Finland. It is an established fact that the Russians have tried to convert into their agents all Finns, including prisoners of war, who have fallen into their hands.

Frontiers Violated

"Before the outbreak of war between Russia and Germany, there were 109 registered cases of violation of Finnish frontiers by Russians and 804 cases of Russian airplanes flying over Finnish territory.

"Even if the change that has taken in the balance of power in Eastern Europe has had a restraining effect on Russia in her politics toward Finland, she has not abandoned her claims and designs, as some recent incidents show. As late as June 17 the Russian Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, in an evident effort to create complications, asserted that Finland was not fulfilling the stipulations of the Hangoe transit agreement. The same day the Commissariat insolently demanded the release of an offender sentenced to prison for espionage," the Finnish Legation asserted.

Meanwhile, the Ministers in this country of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have sent simultaneous notes to the State Department on the status of their countries in the present Russo-German conflict and appealing for American aid and influence in preventing unnecessary suffering among their peoples.

The Estonian note, which presumably is similar to those of its two neighbors, asks the United States to use its influence on Russia to immediately withdraw all its armed forces and administrative representatives from the territory of Estonia.

New Nazi War Song Marks Drive to East

By the Associated Press

New York, June 30

A week after Germany invaded Russia, the German radio started promoting a new war song, "The Song of the Campaign in the East."

It was introduced as an interlude in the radiocast of Sunday's batch of special communiqués on the war with Russia. Lines of the passage run:

"We stood on guard for Germany and kept a great lookout.

"The sun now rises in the East and calls the millions to battle. . . .

"Now armies advance toward the East into Russian territory; comrades to your rifles. Victory will be ours."

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 30 (AP)—France severed relations with Soviet Russia today and it was learned that at least 200 persons accredited to Russian diplomatic and consular services have been held for questioning.

Russian men and women who were held were concentrated in a stadium outside Vichy.

For 24 hours before the decision to break relations with Moscow, all roads leading to and from Vichy were heavily guarded.

U. S. Embassy Notified

As soon as the break became known, the Russians informed the United States Embassy. It was not yet known who will take over Russian interests in France but it was expected to be Sweden.

The break in Russian-French relations followed week end negotiations between Chief of State Marshal Pétain and Soviet Ambassador A. E. Bogomoloff.

A communiqué said France had taken the initiative in breaking off realtions because it was "learned with certitude that Soviet dipolmatic and consular agents in France were carrying out activities against the public order and security of the State."

It was the first time France had taken such a step against any of the series of Germany's enemies. The Yugoslav and Greek Legations still are in Vichy with full diplomatic standing.

Russia: Agrees

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP)—The Soviet Government has agreed to Japan representing Italian interests in Russia.

STOCKHOLM, June 30 (AP)—Sweden has taken over Danish, and Finnish interests in diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. Sweden previously interests in Moscow of Germany, Hungary and Slovakia.

Finland: Puzzle

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Britain, an authoritative source asserted today, still is considering the status of Finland, which has abandoned its policy of passive resistance against Soviet Russia.

It was said the Soviet Ambassador still is in Helsingfors.

An authoritative source here said Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow who has returned to his post since the outbreak of the Russian-German War, had explained that speedy arrival of British military and economic missions in Russia demonstrated Britain's desire for "the fullest cooperation."

Sir Stafford was said to have "deplored" Russia's having been involved in the war but to have expressed joy that "our people find themselves fighting side by side with the people of the Soviet Union."

Tokyo: Confers

TOKYO, June 30 (AP)—Two extraordinary conferences of the Government with generals and admirals were held today in continuation of Japan's efforts to decide a course in the Russian-German War.

While the Cabinet talked with the military and naval high commands, Emperor Hirohito received reports from key ministers. Navy Minister Admiral Koshiro Oikawa reported to the throne on the naval situation, and Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was with the Emperor for two hours to outline the diplomatic picture.

Turkey: Listens

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 30 (AP)—Informed Turkish sources said Russia had proposed to supply Turkey with gasoline and other military and industrial essentials in an effort to keep the Ankara Government from falling completely into the German orbit.

Russia has available gasoline formerly going to Germany and could reopen depots in Turkey closed a year ago.

Soviet Ambassador Sergei Alexandrovich Vinogradoff, hurrying back from Moscow, crossed the border June 28 and was expected to make an energetic attempt at Ankara to improve Turkish relations which soured abruptly on Hitler's charge that Russia demanded Bosphorus bases.

The Turkish press mildly praised the Soviet for repeated but belated denials that such demands were made.

HELSINGFORS, June 30 (AP)—Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim declared yesterday in his first order of the day that the soldiers of Finland must follow him in a "holy war" against the Russians.

"Follow me this last time—when Karelians rise again and a new day dawns for Finland," he appealed.

Developments in the Russian-German War

Wide World

Main Areas of Conflict on the Eastern Front

The bulk of the fighting in Russia is taking place in the buffer States which Moscow placed between Russia and Germany during 1939.

Germans Claim Advances At Three Points

Continued from Page 1

"the Germans have lost no less than 2,500 tanks, about 1,500 airplanes and more than 30,000 prisoners of war."

The Soviet communiqué called the German claims "manifest lies" and said actually the Red Army had lost 850 planes, 900 tanks and 15,000 men missing or captured.

Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative German commentary which is credited with knowing the views of the Foreign Office, said the announced strategic successes of the German Army should be viewed as follows:

1. The two surrounded armies in the Bialystok area must choose to surrender or be destroyed.

2. In the Baltic area the German thrust has been especially rapid and successful. The High Command said Nazi forces in this area had battered 350 miles along the railroad from Warsaw to Leningrad.

3. A great victory is evident around Lwow, capture of which fortress was announced today.

The course of fighting in the east also may be considered under three headings, Dienst said:

1. The Germans are convinced the Russian tank arm is as good as defeated, and the Russian Air Force has been mortally wounded.

2. Special emphasis must be given to the great distances covered in the fighting and the large areas brought under German control.

3. The initiative along the entire front remains in German hands despite Russian attempts to counterattack.

Meanwhile Moscow announced that combined Finnish-German forces June 29, made a sudden stab at the Russian frontier all along the Finnish border from the Arctic Seas to the Gulf of Finland, only to be hurled back with hundreds of fatalitiies into their own fortifications.

Dispatches from Helsingfors said the whole Finnish border blazed with artillery duels as the Finns suddenly went on the offensive after a week of passiveness.

But it was on the Polish front and in the Minsk sector of White Russia that the Russian communique placed the heaviest fighting.

It acknowledged a retreat by the Red Army in the Vilna-Dvinsk area of former Lithuania, but said the Germans had failed in flank and rear attacks on these troops.

"Covering infantry which carried out the retreat from the State frontier are engaged in violent fighting and are stopping the advance of the enemy's motorized troops and of his infantry along the Lida-Wolkowysk line," the communiqué stated.

Lida is in the Russian part of Poland, about 60 miles south of Vilna, while Wolkowysk is about 60 miles southwest of Lida.

Wolkowysk is about 50 miles east of Bialystok, and it is in that exact area where the German High Command claimed to have trapped two entire Russian armies—possibly 400,000 men.

An entire German tank division was annihilated in the fighting near Lida, according to Nazi prisoners, the Russian communique stated.

"All attempts by the enemy to penetrate in the direction of Novograd-Volynski and Shepetovka—all in the Ukraine near the old Russian-Polish border were not only repelled but our tank units and aircraft succeeded through a series of attacks in annihilating a great part of the enemy tank units and motorized troops," the Russian announcement went on.

Russian Report

The Russians said that when the Germans attacked they had only their frontier guards, who were without tanks or artillery.

"By the end of the first day of war and throughout the second day, only the advance units of our regular troops were able to participate in the fighting, and only on the third day and in some places on the fourth day did our regular troops come into contact with the enemy.

"It is for this very reason that the Germans succeeded in occupying Bialystok, Grodno, Brest Litovsk, Vilna and Kaunas."

The main lightning German blows intended to take strategic Kiev in the Ukraine and Smolensk on the road to Moscow, within the past week were nevertheless thwarted, the Russian communiqué said.

Hinting that the Russian strategy was to force the Germans to wear themselves out in assaults, the communiqué asserted, "Soviet troops, despite their late deployment, continue defending Soviet land and dealing to the enemy severe blows, exhausting him."

Infantry fighting was described as particularly fierce in the zones of the railroad towns of Baranowichi, in old Poland, and Minsk, capital of White Russia, about 80 miles northeast.

Russian tanks and planes cooperated in "several devastating blows" at German tanks in the Luck area to the South, the communiqué said.

The battle continued to pivot around the central salient on the 1,000-mile active front at the start of the second week of the war, with other sectors comparatively quiet.

Nazi scouting patrols which went into action from the Finnish border, on the Russian right flank, were reported repulsed. The left flank, along the Ruman frontier, also was declared to be stable.

Gayda's Warning

ROME, June 30 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Fascism's foremost editorial spokesman, cautioned Italians against expecting a lightning victory over Russia.

"It would be a serious mistake to think all is easy and ought to speed in quick step to the desired solution," Signor Gayda wrote in recounting phases of the massive Russian resistance.

"Russia is resisting the offensive not only with a gigantic mass of arms and more or less capable arts of her leaders, but also with distance. That was the case in the war of 1812 (when Napoleon failed to conquer Russia). It was the case—if in less measure—from 1914 to 1917. It is still in part her (Russia's) chance today."

Signor Gayda added, however, that modern methods of warfare had so changed the picture as to make it impossible for Russia to rely on traditional defenses.

Plane Detectors To Guard Coasts

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Formation of a chain of radio-detector stations to warn off the approach of hostile bombers to the shores of the United States and overseas bases has been ordered by the War Department.

A call was issued for 500 volunter technical experts to man the stations, to be equipped with a secret radio-beam device which officials said was based on the same principle used by the British in their recently perfected "radio locators."

Original plans submitted to Congress said six stations were planned for the Atlantic Coast, one for the Gulf Coast, and three for the Pacific Coast. In addition, four mobile stations were contemplated.

Other stations were projected for Alaska, Panama, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Presumably the Atlantic bases acquired from Great Britain likewise will be equipped with the warning devices to give fighter planes a margin of 15 or 20 minutes to climb to meet an air attack.

Details of the radio-beam mechine were said by the War Department to be as closely guarded as the Air Corps' bomb sight, but Signal Corps' officers reported it operated on the same principle as the British device.

Spain: Regrets

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Authoritative quarters reported that Gen. Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, had assured Britain he would punish rioters who stoned the British Embassy June 24.

General Franco was said to have given the assurance in a long interview with British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare in Madrid June 29. He was said to have expressed himself emphatically about the riots and to have told Sir Samuel that he strongly disapproved of them and would take necessary steps to prevent a recurrence.

The riots accompanied a Falangist (Spanish Fascist) anti-Russian demonstration in which participants called for destruction of Soviet Russia and "Gibraltar for Spain."

Turkish Support in Syria Held Aim of French Mission

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 30 (AP)—Indications were growing in Vichy that Turkey might be asked for aid in some form in the French defense of Syria against British attack.

Such a request was considered likely to be the main mission of Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vice-President of the Vichy Cabinet, who arrived in Ankara, Turkey, June 26 with a special message from Chief of State Marshal Pétain for the Turkish President Inonu.

Turkish reports had said M. Benoist-Mechin would ask Turkish permission for French troops retreating from Syria to cross Turkey.

The well-informed Telemondial agency linked M. Benoist-Mechin's trip to a recent article by Jean Luchaire in the Paris newspaper Les Nouveaux Temps, which said:

"If it happens that the French Army of the Levant, deprived of reinforcements and supplies, be obliged to retreat or lay down arms, a danger of the most extreme gravity would weigh ipso facto upon Turkey. The most elementary prudence thus counsels the Turkish Government to facilitate by all opportune means the French defense of Syria."

It has been reported in Vichy, ever since M. Benoist-Mechin left, that he was charged either with preventing Turkish entry into the conflict (to aid Britain), or with negotiating for passage of French supplies of all kinds to aid embattled Syrian garrisons.

The Luchaire article pointed out that by the treaty of June 23, 1939, in which France ceded Alexandretta to Turkey, France declared it never would renounce its mandate over Syria and Lebanon to a third power.

On the accord, M. Luchaire wrote: "One can affirm that France not only is defending Syria and Lebanon against British aggression to safeguard our imperial interests, but that her troops today are fighting to maintain the promise made to the Turkish Government two years ago."

French Hold Peaks

By the Associated Press

Monday, June 30

The Syrian campaign entered its fourth week with the British and their Free French allies installed in Damascus and in control of about 30 per cent of the country, but with the Vichy French defenders holding firm behind the mountain barriers of Lebanon.

Latest reports of the fighting, from the British Middle East Command, said that the British have completed the encirclement of Palmyra, French stronghold in the heart of the Syrian Desert.

The French reported British attacks were beaten off all along the Syrian front with heavy losses but acknowledged severe losses also on their own side.

Action was said to have been heaviest on the road from British-occupied Damascus to the Lebanese port of Beirut, they said.

British bombers were reported by the French to have wrecked the Beirut residence of Gen. Henri Dentz, French Governor General of Syria and Lebanon, killing five members of his guard and wounding four.

Both General and Madame Dentz were said to have been away from home at the time of the attack.

Reports from a correspondent at the front with the Allied forces said the Free French were proceeding towards Homs with little opposition. To the west, however, the Vichy French hold the mountain range, and it was admitted that an energetic attack supported with artillery will be required to dislodge them.

The situation this correspondent reported, was similar at the Damour defenses on the coastal road nine miles south of Beirut, and in the rugged terrain of the central sector between the Liban and anti-Liban Mountain ranges.

The plan of General Dentz appears to be to attempt to hold this core of the Lebanon area from Beirut to Tripoli which runs inland to the Anti-Liban with its excellent natural defenses, but to let the rest of the French protectorate fall to the British and Free French with resistance limited to delaying actions.

Turks Bar Arms

ANKARA, Turkey, June 29 (Delayed) (AP)—Whatever Turkey replies to reported French appeals for co-operation in the defense of Syria against the British, Turkish sources predicted tonight, the Turkish Government will sidestep any possibility of involvement in the war.

A meeting has been arranged for Monday between Turkish President Inonu and Jacques Benoist-Mechin, who flew here with a message from French Chief of State Marshal Pétain.

Authorized Turkish sources said the Ankara Government under no circumstances would allow the French to send war supplies or troops into Syria across Turkish soil, but had no serious objection if the French wanted to evacuate their nationals from Syria that way.

Tentative arrangements, providing that French nationals travel as unarmed civilians, already have been reported.

On speculation that France would offer to cede Northern Syria to Turkey in exchange for indirect military help, responsible officials said Turkey would not compromise itself by accepting territory from any belligerent before the end of the war.

Soviet Stand Pleases London

Continued from Page 1

Smolentz gap is causing concern, as the Germans, unless checked, might be able to repeat their success at the Sedan gap in France, where a single split in the frontier defenses proved sufficient to disrupt the entire French resistance.

On the other hand, there already are signs that the Soviets have been especially trained in meeting these German motorized thrusts with new mobile defensive tactics.

Another point considered encouraging here is that, after the first two or three days, the Luftwaffe has by no means had everything its own way.

The Soviets in their latest communiqué, claim to have destroyed 1,500 German planes for the loss of only 850 of their own.

Even if Moscow's communiqués are not to be taken without question, the relatively solid resistance on the part of the Soviets, combined with the continued offensive of the Royal Air Force, sweeps over Northern France—in sorties over the French coast June 29 not a single enemy fighter was encountered—and the cumulative effect of the R. A. F.'s heavy bombing raids on Northern and Western Germany, constitute a new phase of the general war situation.

This phase means marked—though by no means necessarily permanent — improvement in the outlook for Britain and the Allies.

Some observers already believe they see in these developments proof that the tide has begun to turn. Most military experts, however, with more caution, merely emphasize that Britain has at least good prospects of a prolonged respite during which to push forward its own preparations, both defensive and offensive.

Highway Network Planned in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A $4,000,000 network of defense roads between Jacksonville, the Naval Air Station and Camp Blanding has been announced.

All of the projects will come out of a general $125,000,000 appropriation for roads asked for by President Roosevelt.

Under this program a four-lane highway to the Naval Air Station would be continued to Orange Park; highway between Camp Blanding and Road 68 would be improved, and a new road would be built to the camp from Lawtey.

The present highway between Orange Park and Green Cove Springs would be resurfaced, a new road to Cecil Field in Duval County, west of the main air station, would be built.

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LONDON, ENGLAND

British Push Drive for Tanks and Guns

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—The appointment of Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Supply in the British Cabinet—combined with the other shifts in key Ministries announced today—is seen here as concrete evidence that a new drive is being launched to bring Britain's war strength to the peak in the next few months so as to meet the full fury of the Nazi onslaught westward which is clearly still in the Reich's plans despite the campaign against Russia.

Lord Beaverbrook by his executive energy and ruthless cutting through red tape played a vital part in saving the British Isles last summer by speeding plane production.

Now he is to have the opportunity to achieve the same results with tanks, guns, and ammunition.

The urgent need for a new production drive is manifest in light of the serious shortages of equipment still existing in certain sections of Britain's home defense, to say nothing of the pressing need for replacing and building up armaments in the Mediterranean sphere, and, looking further ahead still, to equipping an army for a continental drive against the Nazis.

Coal Shortage Faced

Another Cabinet change — the transference of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan from the Ministry of Supply to back to his former post as President of the Board of Trade —has a marked bearing on production.

For a coal shortage has been looming increasingly of late as a serious problem with which Sir Andrew from expert knowledge is regarded as particularly capable of dealing.

The eight-member War Cabinet previously had not included the Minister of Supply, but the Canadian-born Peer, who quadrupled Britain's plane output as Minister of Air Production, retains his important post in the War Cabinet under the new set-up.

Other Government changes include the shifting of Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, former head of the Board of Trade, to important but as yet unspecified "duties abroad."

While welcoming these changes, sections of the British press today call for still further moves to strengthen the British War Cabinet, thereby showing alertness to the threats ahead and the immensity of the task in defeating the Nazis.

More Changes Demanded

Nor is the press alone on its toes. A number of M.P.'s, despite complimenting Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the new appointments are not relaxing pressure for further cutting out alleged deadwood from the Cabinet, and demands for an Empire War Cabinet persist.

This alertness on the part of the press and the people's representatives is particularly reassuring to a correspondent who for the past week has been in close contact with the life of Britain most remote from the war's grim touch—villages, farms, woods, commons, rivers, lanes.

I wouldn't have believed it possible to become so detached from the war or to meet so many persons seemingly unconnected, even superficially unconcerned, with the desperate battle in which their country is gripped.

Contrast With August

I have found that old familiar soothing peace of summer days in hayfields, among hoers in sugar-beet fields, at well-attended bathing pools along river banks.

Gone is the tension of last August and September when the wail of sirens seemed incessant, when enemy formations flew overhead and bombs crashed down, making an inferno of both day and night.

Sometimes last week as the lap of water against the gliding punt induced a delightful care-free drowsiness, I woke with a start to thinking of Russia.

Was it right to be taking a holiday? Were the British allowing themselves to be lulled into complacency?

How much longer would the news tell only of British air sweeps over France and British night assults on Germany?

'Ready to Take It'

An answer to these doubts came from a shrewd observer of how the British have stood up to the war to date. "Don't worry," he said, "that capacity to detach themselves when they can saved the British people before. They'll be ready to take it again if necessary. And what is more they are now developing a real offensive attitude in the war."

Back here in London there is certainly no complacency. Being hotly debated are reorganization of the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Home Defense to cope better with any resumption of heavy blitzes.

Some questions remain undecided; there is still a good deal of impatience with a democratic machine in wartime.

But the full blast of Lord Beaverbrook's unorthodoxy is to be directed at the Ministry of Supply, and Sir Andrew Rae Duncan is after getting coal piled up for winter.

And even if ordinary folk seem to doze occasionally in the sunshine between work hours, they've got a watchful eye half open. Those air blitzes have taught the British how to be alert even when asleep.

Lord Beaverbrook
Named Minister of Supply in changes in British Cabinet.

'Special Mission'

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Although no intimation was given officially regarding the new office of the former Supply Minister, Capt. Oliver Lyttleton—now appointed to a "special mission abroad"—the British Press Association hinted at possible assignments.

The Press Association said there were big questions of war production in the United States, but "Americans can be trusted to look after those themselves and so it would appear more likely that South American trade developments" might have his attention.

"Wheat, meat, and other things in South America must be considered," it said. "Such developments would link up with the big scheme for amassing food reserves in Australia and New Zealand.

Appeal for Ships By Admiralty Chief

SHEERNESS, England, June 30 (AP)—Increased production of merchant tonnage in Britain is imperative, First Lord of The Admiralty A. V. Alexander said in a speech.

Maximum effort also should be made to acquire such tonnage as can be gained by the expanding building program of the United States and from other shipbuilding countries, he said.

"We require the greatest possible effort in increasing the volume and speeding up delivery of ships, guns, tanks and planes," he declared.

Torch of Victory Burns Through the Skies

Wide World

Premier Churchill Gets a Present From Canada

The symbolic Torch of Victory, carrying to Winston Churchill and the people of England the message of the Canadian people's great effort in the recent War Loan campaign, shown being placed on the American-made bomber that took it to England. The Torch has now arrived in England. The picture was taken at a Canadian airport and was passed by the Canadian censor.

No Planes Lost in Delivery

LONDON, June 30 (BPS)—Neither enemy action nor ocean storm has resulted in the loss since the beginning of the war of a single plane in the rapidly increasing flow of civil and military air traffic over the Atlantic, it was pointed out by the aviation correspondent of the London Sunday Times.

Discussing the five separate air services which now ply across the Atlantic or are now in the process of organization, and describing the types of planes which are being assigned to the various runs, this air expert said:

"Every day a stream of modern bombers flying east across the Atlantic is adding steadily to ourdown despite desperate efforts at striking power, while ferry pilots are flown back regularly to bring reinforcements. A bomber may be turned out from its California factory one day, reach Montreal the next, fly to Newfoundland the same evening, and be out over the Atlantic a few hours later. It can be in action with the Royal Air Force when little more than a week old.

New Services

"British Airways will shortly operate between England and Baltimore with their three new American Boeing flying boats about once a fortnight, in the intervals between flights to West Africa. British Airways is to operate a regular weekly service between England and Montreal, using a Consolidated Liberator Bomber converted for civil work and now registered as a civil plane.

"Finally, the United States Army Air Corps is planning to operate an Atlantic service with Boeing Fortress demilitarized bombers. The aim of the United States Army Air Corps is a service every day.

"At present four types of American airplanes are being delivered by air. There is the Lockheed Hudson, latest version of the reconnaissance bomber which has done such magnificent work. This is a big four-motor high-flying bomber with a fine reputation. There is the Consolidated Liberator four-motor bomber, one of the fastest heavy bombers in the world. And there is the long-range Consolidated Catalina flying-boat, one of which has already gained fame by its 20-hour shadowing of the Bismarck.

"Boeings and Liberators are flying the 3,300 miles direct from New York to Great Britain by way of Newfoundland. One of them recently made a record eastward trip in 7 hours and 40 minutes from land to land, and completed its westward flight against a prevailing wind in 13 hours and 30 minutes, carrying back ferry pilots.

Bermuda Route

"The Catalina flying boats come by way of Bermuda. Hudsons are flown by pilots of the new United States Army ferry pool to Montreal, and are there taken over by Atfero crews. From there they are flown 1,000 miles eastward to a vast airdrome some 120 miles northwest of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

"The Hudsons usually take off about dusk with a crew of three. Any lack of armaments is of little consequence, because no Atlantic airplane has as yet been intercepted by enemy machines.

"Nor have any machines been lost over the Atlantic from any other cause. The air convoy system is developing fast. Patrols from Great Britain and from Canada are able to maintain airguard almost the whole way. For instance, Catalina flying boats have a maximum duration of some 30 hours, during which they can cover about 4,000 miles. That means that they can fly out in mid-Atlantic 1,000 miles in seven hours, remain over a convoy for ten hours, and then return with fuel to spare. Newer boats such as the Consolidated 29 and 31 and the Martin 162 will be able to better even this performance."

Demand Grows in Britain For Sea, Land Raids on Nazis

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Although the RAF continues the heaviest series of night and day air assaults yet levelled against Germany, agitation for even stronger assaults—including Army and Navy raids on the German-held coast—is growing in many circles.

Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, one of the first British generals to exploit the use of tanks in the World War, called in the "Sunday Pictorial" for "tip and run" raids by the Army and Navy on "the coasts of countries now occupied by Germany." Strong German forces would have to be diverted to protect these coasts(he declared.

The public is growing restive now that there seems to be a special opportunity to strike at Germany while the Nazis are preoccupied with Russia on the East.

"This chance may not recur," wrote one military correspondent. "Tens of thousands of raiders smashing up communications, airfields and factories would bring real relief to our Russian allies while doing a vital service to ourselves."

When questions are asked concerning probable raids on the Continent by the Army, supported by the Navy and the Air Force, official faces are blank, despite reports from Washington that such raids are taking place. These questions are being asked repeatedly by the man-in-the-street as well as in the press. The prevailing spirit is one of aggressiveness.

Latest action by RAF bombers took form in a daring daylight raid this morning on the docks of Bremen and railway yards south of Oldenburg.

The bombers utilized clouds over northwest Germany, it was said, to screen the attack that followed raids last night which were declared to have started "very large fires" and caused great damage at Hamburg and Bremen.

Shipbuilding yards and industrial districts in both cities were hit, it was said, as British fliers resumed the battering which bad weather forced them to halt for one night after 17 consecutive nights of attack into German-held territory and Germany proper.

The night attack marked the second phase of Sunday's offensive action, the RAF sweeping over the Nazi-held coast of France by daylight in the first foray.

The Air Ministry said one German plane was shot down during scattered Nazi raids last night against eastern England.

[Reports from Berlin said 13 British bombers were downed in the night raid on northern Germany.]

The Air Ministry said that during the Sunday sweep along the northern French coast not a single German plane was encountered.

A 'Busy Beaver' in the News

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Stocky, energetic Lord Beaverbrook, who as Minister of Aircraft Production was credited with quadrupling the output of British planes at a time when they were vitally needed, now shoulders wide responsibility for the manufacture of war goods in all Britain's factories.

"The Beaver," who becomes Minister of Supply and remains deputy to Prime Minister Churchill, has the pushing temperament that brought him a fortune of $5,000,000 in cement, timber, power, and banking before he was 30.

When Mr. Churchill came face to face with Britain's tragic plane shortage during the Low Countries invasion of last May, he selected Lord Beaverbrook to remedy the situation.

William Maxwell Aitken, Lord Beaverbrook, hails from Newcastle, New Brunswick, Canada. He is the son of a Scottish Minister, the Rev. William Aitken, and was educated only at the New Brunswick public schools.

He sold newspapers, later insurance, then went to work in a bank. The climax of his Canadian industrial-financial coups came with the merger of several cement companies in defiance of some of Canada's most powerful financiers.

It is said that with his $5,000,000 he went to England and sat down one day in a railroad car next to the British statesman, Mr. Bonar Law. That train trip, the story goes, was the start of Lord Beaverbrook's political career.

Elected to Parliament

With Mr. Bonar Law's help he was elected a Member of Parliament from Ashton-Under-Lyne, and it was in Parliament that he also established soon after a close friendship with Winston Churchill.

Lord Beaverbrook, who meanwhile had repayed Bonar Law by maneuvering him into leadership of the Conservative Party, went to France as the British Government's observer of the Canadian Army.

This eyewitness task, coupled with his parliamentary connections, enabled him to return to England soon after and to help bring Mr. Law and Mr. David Lloyd George together in the coalition that unseated the Asquith Government and made Mr. Lloyd George Prime Minister.

Sir Max Aitken, as he then was, became Baron Beaverbrook at that time.

In 1918 he became Minister of Information for a short time. He never held public office again until the current crisis called him back.

Mr. Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook disagree on foreign policy. The former is an internationalist in his point of view; Lord Beaverbrook an Empire first man who was influential in the free trade within the Empire policy established in the early thirties.

But both see eye to eye in this respect: Hitler to them is a menace to the British Empire and Mr. Churchill concluded last May that without plane superiority the naval advantage he had been so careful to maintain would be futile against the German war machine.

So he called Lord Beaverbook—the "busy beaver" as he is familiarly known—out of private life to speed up aircraft production.

Merged Airplane Plants

Within a few days after Lord Beaverbrook took the post, he merged two of the largest airplane plants in England, the Nuffield and Vickers Supermarine, under one management, despite the protests of their owners.

He called upon Labor to give a seven-day week; and Labor gave it. He cleaned out of the Ministry so much "deadwood" that old-line politicians stood aghast.

He snapped out orders by telephone, disdained formal memoranda and cut red tape.

The month after he took the post aircraft production doubled over the like month in 1939.

Last Aug. 20, Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons:

"The splendid—nay, astounding—increase in output and repair of British aircraft and engines, which Lord Beaverbrook has achieved . . . looks like magic."

It is this "magic" that Mr. Churchill now has called upon to step up Britain's entire economic war effort from the production of pig-iron to the manufacture of tanks, guns, bullets and all the other implements of modern war.

Northwest Ready to Supply Power For Increased Aluminum Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—As the United States needs a greater production of aluminum, the Pacific Northwest stands ready to supply a good share of the electric power needed for such production. At present the Bonneville project is running close to capacity but by the time new generators, now being installed at both Bonneville and Grand Coulee, are functioning there will be enough to provide the 400,000 kilowatts which the Government contemplates using for added aluminum production.

This estimate was made here recently at a meeting of the Washington State Planning Council by its Executive Director, P. Hetherton. Dr. Paul J. Raver, Administrator for both Bonneville and Grand Coulee, states that by April, 1942, the combined production of the two Columbia River dams will be 636,400 kilowatts.

Two new generators of 54,000 kilowatts each are being installed at Bonneville and three of 108,000 each at Grand Coulee, the first of which is expected to be producing in August, this year. Three more are being built for Grand Coulee and four more for Bonneville which will bring the combined capacity to well over 1,000,000 kilowatts. This represents the full capacity of Bonneville but includes only six of the nine generators in the west power house at Grand Coulee. Nine additional generators will ultimately be added in the east power plant.

Emergency defense industries using large blocks of cheap power have used up Bonneville power faster than was estimated for normal times. At present the plant is using power from the Seattle Municipal System and some power from service generators at Coulee.

The Power Administration is now committed to a total of 325,855 kilowatts to wholesale customers. The earliest of these, the Aluminum Company of America near Vancouver, on the Columbia, is already using 124,000 kilowatts in its four units, with a call for ultimate delivery of 162,500 kilowatts when it will produce aluminum pig metal at the rate of 150,000,000 pounds a year.

The newest plant to contract for Bonneville-Coulee power is the Electro Metallurgical Corporation, upon which preliminary construction work is already started in the St. Johns industrial section of Portland. Others are the Reynolds Metals Company, now constructing an aluminum reduction plant at Longview, Washington, and another is the Pacific Carbide & Alloys Company, now producing calcium carbide at Portland.

Vichy Officially Denies Story of Gamelin's Escape

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 30

Rumors circulated in the past two days that Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin had escaped from his place of confinement in France have been officially denied.

U. S. Planes in Battle

JERUSALEM, June 30 (AP)—Australian airmen flying new American-made Tomahawk fighter planes on June 28 shot down six American-made Glenn Martin bombers piloted by Vichy French fliers in one of the hottest air engagements of the Syrian campaign.

The Australians were escorting RAF bombers in an attack on the French military depot at Palmyra when they sighted two Martin bombers raiding British and Free-French troops.

The Tomahawks (Curtisses) closed in as the Martins dived. Both bombers crashed in flames.

Soon afterward, four more bombers were spotted and shot down off part of the new and part of the old purchasing power, divert it from consumer goods and turn it into war goods.

Workers' Position Improved

It is obvious, however, that so long as retail sales are booming, the real pinch has not been felt by a large part of the population, however the more heavily taxed classes are feeling it. The Financial Post recently completed a study of a typical industry and found that the average earnings of workers in 1940 were $1,923, an increase of $634 over the figure for 1939.

Of this increase taxes took only $37.02, leaving a new improvement in the worker's position of $597. Taxes are starting now, but in 1941, the Financial Post found that these same workers would earn an average of $2,060, pay $110.54 of it in taxes and be still $660 better off than in 1939.

This may not be complete evidence for it does not take into consideration any possible rise in living costs, or future taxes and it may not be typical of all industries. But the general conclusion is supported by retail business reports and the evident fact is that Canada has not yet got entirely on top of the inflation possibilities of the war situation.

Canadian experts realize, however, that the problem is wider than Canada, that if the United States runs into inflation this country cannot avoid it. Canada has gone further than its neighbor to safeguard itself and is watching the American price level, and the policies of the United States Government with interest and concern.

Canadian Industry Warns Of Crisis in Labor Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 30—Conferences of Canada's leading businessmen, warnings of industrialists, and some actual strikes have warned Canada that it is facing a labor crisis. It has not, however, appeared in actual loss of working time.

In the first four months of this year Canada has lost 90,000 man-days of work through strikes, as compared with 98,000 days in the same period last year. This is regarded as serious enough, but it is not nearly as damaging as the situation in some other democratic countries.

Per 1,000 workers the time lost in 1940 through labor troubles was as follows:

United Kingdom	50	man-days
New Zealand	62	" "
Canada	95	" "
United States	172	" "
Australia	714	" "

These figures have just been presented to Canadians and have encouraged them. Nevertheless, the warnings of industrialists remain serious.

As a Nation Canada has had relatively little labor trouble in its modern history. That probably is why it becomes easily alarmed at any outbreak of strikes where they would not cause nearly such serious concern in the United States, for example, or Australia. Yet every thinking Canadian knows that Canada cannot afford, as it swings into its armament program and begins to face a labor shortage, any serious interference with work in its factories.

Wage Policy Weighed

The question now is whether the Government's labor policy will stand the pressure of events. That policy lays down the principle that a fair wage for the war period is the average wage rate in the years 1926-29, when Canada was prosperous and paying labor relatively well. If the prices advance over their prewar level, the Government proposes a system of bonuses to labor to cover this advance and no more, at the rate of $1.25 per week, for every increase of 5 per cent in the living cost.

Will this work? So far it has generally worked. In 15 conciliation negotiations under the policy all but two disputes yielded to friendly settlement and no large industry is idle at this writing from labor trouble.

Another fundamental fact in the labor situation of Canada has just been released and it shows beyond question that the workers in general are far better off now than they were before the war, regardless of increased taxes, which reach down into the lower brackets.

In 1940 Government experts calculate, wages and salaries in Canada amounted to $3,058,000,000. This is $618,000,000 or 25 per cent over the total for 1938, the last prewar year. Just how much of this increase disappeared from the worker's pay envelope through taxatoin and through a rise in the cost of living is not clear yet but there remains one infallible index of the worker's position—retail sales.

Sales Up 23 Per Cent

Retail sales, swelled by the new wages of war industries and the speeding up of the Nation's whole economic machine, were up 23 per cent in April last over April, 1940. For the first four months of this year the rise was 16 per cent at an accelerating rate into April. As the people in middle and higher income brackets generally had less to spend after paying the new war taxes, it is clear that workers had more—and were spending it freely.

Too freely, some Government experts contend. They were creating too heavy a demand for goods at a time when Canada must begin to curtail the production of many luxuries. This pinch, long predicted, has not been seriously felt yet, but must come soon as the new war factories, built in the last year and now ready to open, start to absorb the available supplies of men, machinery, and materials.

Canada, the Government has said, must make and use fewer luxuries and must reduce the demand for them. The recent Victory Loan was a successful attempt to

Pope's Message Voices Hope For New Peace Era

VATICAN CITY, June 30 (AP)—In a message radiocast to the world, Pope Pius XII said the "fierce intensity of the trial" would be followed by a new era of peace and hope.

He made no specific mention of the Russian-German conflict, but spoke of the sufferings from war at the fighting front and persecutions, particularly of Roman Catholics, endured because of religious faith.

The Pope said that to trust in God means "believing that God can permit at times here below" the "predominance of atheism and impiety, lamentable obscuring of the sense of justice, violation of law, tormenting of innocent, peaceful, undefended and helpless men.

"It means believing finally that the fierce intensity of this trial, like the triumph of evil, will endure even here below only for a fixed time and not longer; that the hour of God will come . . . and, by ways little known to the mind or to the hopes of men, justice, calm and peace will be restored to the nations."

However, the Pontiff declared, "There are not lacking, it is true, in the darkness of the storm, comforting sights . . . generous courage and the defense of the fundamentals of Christian civilization and confident hope in their triumph, most intrepid patriotism, heroic acts of virtue."

The Pontiff, who had announced his speech as a message to the world, singled out Rome and the "whole Italian people" for special blessing before imparting his benediction on all.

He said he knew Rome would not "deny that faith which has made her the mistress of the world and majestic to nations where Christian culture obtains."

Guild Members To Vote Directly For New Officers

DETROIT, June 28 (AP)—With adjournment of the eighth annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, a factional fight over union leadership was referred today for settlement to the rank and file.

Contending factions, professing to seek an end to recurrent disputes over the policies of international officers, evolved this new election plan:

Ballots will be submitted to all locals Sept. 24 to vote for international officers for two year terms, beginning Nov. 1.

The entire membership will vote for President, Executive Vice-President, Secretary - Treasurer and five Vice-Presidents-at-large. Five regional Vice-Presidents will be selected by separate elections in the Eastern, Southern, Middle Western, Far Western and Canadian sections.

Heretofore, the convention delegates elected the officers. Under the new plan, the convention nominates and by ballot narrows the field to not more than two nominees for each position.

Houses Really Scarce In This Busy City

CANTON, Ohio (AP)—So critical is the housing shortage in this defense-busy city that William E. P. Farnham, Government engineer in charge of building a 300-unit defense housing project, lives in an auto trailer.

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War Up to the People, Senator Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—If the United States is finally to enter the war, will it be by presidential action or will it be by congressional action?

Faced by undeclared aggression by Germany, will President Roosevelt in reply wage an undeclared war right into the shooting stage, or at the decisive moment will Congress be called upon to debate the issue?

This is a question which has concerned the country and the Congress for many months and no certain answer has appeared possible.

Action Due in Congress

Consequently Washington is all the more surprised to have before it today the confident assurance of the reserved, respected and influential Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, that Congress will be called upon to make the crucial decision.

Senator George, who has never been an all-out Roosevelt supporter but who, since succeeding to the foreign relations post, has stood behind every war and defense measure the President has advanced, took the floor of the Senate late Saturday to make the highly significant statement that in his judgment President Roosevelt does not intend to wage an undeclared war.

He said he was convinced that if the President finds that the United States must send planes and ships into the European war he will ask Congress "to make the decision in the accustomed manner."

He affirmed that "when we are called upon to move into the actual range of fire," the American people, through Congress, will have the ultimate decision.

"The way to national unity is to give our people the assurance," the Senator declared, "that when we are called upon to move into the actual range of fire and send our men there, whether on board naval vessels or in the aircraft of this country, the American people themselves will have some opportunity to pass upon that question—in other words, that the American people will have the ultimate decision, though the machinery to which they have become accustomed and the only machinery which they have at hand to pass upon the question of whether or not an actual state of war shall be brought into being, or a formal declaration of hostilities shall be made by the people of the United States."

Confidence in President

"There is," he said "a great fear on the part of the people that ships and planes may be sent to battle without their representatives passing on the issue.

"I think that the American people should have the final decision through their representatives, on the question whether or not an actual state of war shall be brought into being," said Senator George.

"If they are given that assurance, debate may occur, but when the decision is made the people will wholheartedly support it.

"The decision is not that of the Chief Executive—much as I respect him and much as I have and will support him. The people have the real right to make the decision."

Remarking that the President has been "under terrific pressure" for months to take more drastic action Senator George repeatedly voiced confidence that the President would make no momentous decision without submitting the matter to Congress.

War Not Inevitable

Senator George expressed the "profound hope" that the United States will not become involved in the war, and he added that for himself he had not "accepted the fatalistic view that the country must go to war."

During the course of his speech Senator George gave expression to his first criticism of the Administration's foreign and domestic policy since become Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He explained that he was not opposing the merchant shipping priorities bill nor the most energetic pursuit of the defense program but remarked:

"It is a bit discouraging that a great many of the things we are doing have not any proper connection with any legitimate defense program."

The President should give up any project which "seriously, unnecessarily and unavoidably interrupts the orderly course of life in the United States," he argued.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina replied to Senator George on this point by saying that it was a mistake to believe that the Nation could match the total offense of the dictator powers with anything but total defense and that the only way to get that total defense was to centralize authority.

"No governments live and grow by distributing their powers," he said. "I say for my own part that I am not a centralizationist, but I know that this country cannot survive in this world under existing conditions; we cannot cope with totalitarianism unless and until our Republic and its people show the capacity for total effort in unity under one leadership and without looking backward."

Chicago Relief Rolls Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"No, we won't need the relief check any more, thank goodness. My John has a job over at the mills now."

That's the story Chicago relief workers are hearing regularly nowadays. The question of just how deeply the business spurt has dug into the relief rolls can be answered now in terms of the thousands of such individual cases where investigators have found family needs being met by jobs in private industry. The experience of the Nation's second city, its second largest dispenser of relief and WPA checks is probably significant at this time.

Lowest WPA Roll

The period following the business pick-up in 1937, and then again in 1939, during which the numbers on relief remained more or less constant due to the lag in the absorption of those in this class, has definitely been passed. Those who were jobless but did not have to accept public assistance were the first to go back to work. All of these have been absorbed, and the employables on relief are now rapidly finding jobs.

The total number receiving relief in Chicago today is the lowest on record. The number employed here on WPA projects is likewise the lowest on record.

Back in 1933 at the high point there were 162,823 cases receiving regular relief checks. This meant over 366,000 persons. Today there are about 69,000 cases, or some 155,000 persons.

In 1938, the high point in this part of the program, there were 125,000 on the local Work Projects Administration rolls. Today there are only 32,000.

In the case of both direct relief and WPA the lists have been depleting at an ever-increasing rate.

The relief load dropped by more than 6.5 per cent from April to May this year. And the May figure was 39.3 per cent below that of the same month in 1939. The June load is estimated 43.8 lower than the June, 1939, total. The WPA rolls began easing off in February this year, when the total was nearly 46,000.

As prospects for work have increased, both WPA and relief authorities have tightened restrictions in order not only to reduce the public assistance burden but to encourage recipients to greater job-finding effort. In the case of direct relief, for instance, if one leaves the rolls now, then wants to return, they are asked first to show proof that they have tried to find work at five places.

More Jobs Available

These restrictions may have had some effect on reducing the size of the relief load, but the authorities believe that the main reason is simply the finding of jobs.

While the average number of persons to a "case" is still about 2.25, there is a tendency for the case size to decrease. This is because, it is pointed out, most of the "singles" are elderly persons, the last to find jobs.

Though there has been no official change in the amounts of relief money provided, the natural result of prevailing circumstances is less want, less complaint. With fewer to help, and a larger potential supply of money, the unofficial standard is raised. This spring, as a matter of fact, is the first that hasn't piled a relief budget "crisis" at the feet of the State Legislators in Springfield.

The picture today is a far cry from that which one saw here in 1932 and 1933, with crowded "soup kitchens" and block long relief lines. Grant Park, like the Common in Boston, was full of despondent figures. Homes of workers in the poorer sections reflected the critical lack. Now the soup kitchens are gone. The relief lines have shrunk to small groups waiting at the windows of neighborhood offices. The figures in Grant Park today are mostly office workers, out for a noon-day sunning. Workers' homes have brightened up. Windows are repaired. Here and there are garden plots. There is still want, of course, but it's a much better picture today.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Spy Raids in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, June 30 (AP)—Radio receivers and other equipment was seized in a surprise night raid and brought early today to the House of Deputies by agents of an Argentine Congress Committee investigating foreign infiltration.

The significance of the raid, or the places raided, was not disclosed by the agents in their first exercise of sweeping powers given the committee after congressional debate in which charges were made of Nazi and Fascist influence in Government and Army offices.

Committee Chairman Raol Damonte Toborda, who started a crusade against foreign infiltration two years ago when brown-shirted Nazis paraded in Buenos Aires, summoned Committee members to a special session to examine the evidence brought in.

The raid came a few hours after a conference of police and civil provincial authorities recommended yesterday that a Federal police force be formed to wipe out foreign "isms" in Argentina.

Called in connection with the Congressional investigation of anti-Argentine influences, the conference also recommended co-ordinating agencies to permit exchange of information on "fifth columnists," and establishment of residence registers for Argentinians and foreigners.

Also recommended were:

Prohibition of foreign language schools.

Special laws controlling foreign penetration.

Regulations to punish government employes involved in anti-Argentine activities.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Ithaca Man Wins 'Song of Hour' Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—William A. Dillon, of Ithaca, N. Y., formerly a vaudeville actor, won first prize of $300 in the national competition for a "song of the hour" sponsored by the National Woman's Division of the Committee to Defend America, Mrs. Dana Converse Backus, Chairman of the contest announced today.

Mr. Dillon's song, "Me and My Uncle Sam," was voted first among 1,675 entries. Second prize was a tie between Ralph Herrick, of Boston, who submitted "Prepare, America!" and Allie Wrubel, Hollywood, Calif., songwriter, whose entry was "My Own America." Each will receive $150.

Third prize of $100 went to Ada R. Strickling, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Edna A. Wright, of Marietta, Ohio, for "Wings Over America," and fourth prize, a radio and phonograph recorder, was won by Vincent Peck of Carrollton, Ohio, who submitted "Keep America Free."

Each of 11 other winning songs brought a radio to its author.

Oklahoma Airport Honors Will Rogers

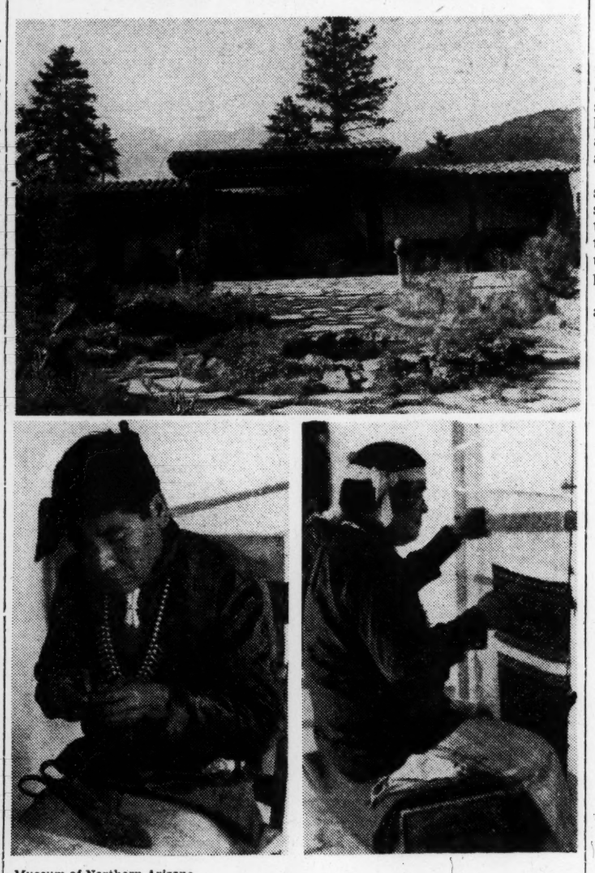
OKLAHOMA CITY, June 30 (AP)—The Army's air base here was dedicated June 28 to the memory of Will Rogers.

More than 10,000 persons gathered at the giant concrete apron fronting the flag decked reviewing stand as a telegram from George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, was read.

"Will Rogers' love of country and faith in aviation has been an inspiration to all airmen," said General Marshall's message.

The air base now has more than 1,000 officers and men on duty. A future total strength of about 3,500 officers and men is contemplated.

Indian Art Preserved



Museum of Northern Arizona

Hopi Indians and Scene of Exhibition

Top: A section of the patio of the Museum of Northern Arizona at the time of the annual Hopi Craftsman Exhibition. Lower left: Paul Saufkie, Hopi silversmith from village of Shungopavy, who makes the lovely, massive, but simple silver jewelry so typical of his tribe. Lower right: Tawa-mei-niwa, a weaver from the village of Shungopavy working on a blanket of his own design.

Hopi Craftsmen Exhibit Arts Again at Flagstaff Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona — The Hopi blanket weaver, two basket makers, the sash weaver, the potter and the silversmith are again at the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, for the annual "Hopi Craftsman," July 2 to 6. This exhibition of Hopi arts and crafts was organized 12 years ago by the Museum authorities, as a co-operative undertaking to encourage Hopi handcrafts, and develop a high class market for genuine and superior Hopi goods.

The workers in the sunlit patio of the Museum form a correct and colorful picture, a living habitat group. With crude materials and hand equipment they are fashioning pots and blankets and baskets, as their ancestors did before the coming of the Spaniards in 1540. And these native, Hopi craftsmen, who are presenting their tribal industries against a background of blue peaks and turquoise sky, seem an integral part of the Museum. According to Virgil Hubert of the Museum staff, however, it took some effort to achieve this effect.

"Three days before this Exhibition opens," says Mr. Hubert, "a truck leaves the Museum for the 100 mile journey to the 10 Hopi Villages, perched on three mesa tops in their desert setting." Here the demonstrators live in their adobe homes and they are told to be ready by the next day. And bright and early the following morning the truck arrives in the Village of Sichomovi on First Mesa, and they go to the home of the potter, "Grandmother" Poli, who has been anticipating this yearly visit, as it is probably the only time she leaves her mesa home.

During the year she has made extra fine pottery pieces, which must be carefully packed to protect them against breakage on the bumpy, dirt road leading from the Hopi Villages. Her wardrobe though, gives her little difficulty, for her typical old style Hopi costume is the one "Grandmother" Poli wears at the Exhibition. She merely has to gather up a few accessories such as clean, gingham aprons and silk shawls, then collect the all-important clays, tempering materials, paints and yucca brushes used in molding her classical ceramics before the admiring onlookers at the Museum.Of course she packs an ample supply of food. But all this means much hustle and bustle until everything is loaded onto the truck and they are ready to start.

From the Poli home they drive to Shungopavy on Second Mesa to pick up Tawa-mei-niwa, the blanket weaver; Paul Saufkie, the silversmith, and Carrie Joseph Moa, the maker of coiled baskets. Here again the process of hurried packing and many farewells is repeated with minor variations but at last the truck is off to Third Mesa, where Keevema, the sash weaver, and Ida Quavenka, the maker of wicker baskets and their impedimenta are collected and stowed away in the truck, which by now seems well overflowing or at least bulging, for besides the workers themselves there are always a few others who must be brought along; children to accompany their mother and a sister or cousin to help cook for the group.

"All this tumult, however," concludes Mr. Hubert, "contributes to the festivity of the occasion and thus begins the 100 mile ride back to the Museum." When that multicolored and hilarious caravan arrives that evening, several cabins belonging to the Museum are placed at the disposal of the demonstrators, and the next day is devoted to preparations for opening the Exhibition. The women bake enough bread to last the week and the men set up their looms and gather together all their equipment so that the "show" will be ready to start on the dot, and visitors coming from all parts of the United States may see these Hopi Indians at work on their decorative handicrafts, as scheduled.

No N. Y. C. Subway Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—There will be no strike on the New York City Transit System, following an agreement arrived at in an exchange of telegrams over the week end between Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, parent body of the Transport Workers Union, which threatened the walkout tomorrow.

The basis of the agreement is that present collective-bargaining agreements between the Board of Transportation and the union which expire at midnight tonight will be extended until a final decision is handed down by the courts on the declaratory judgment brought by the City. This action asked for determination of what, if any, powers the City has to enter into collective bargaining agreements with unions representing 32,000 Civil Service employees of the Transit System. Contracts were to have expired at midnight tonight.

It was estimated in legal circles that it would take a year to get final rulings by the courts on the power of the City to enter into collective bargaining agreements.

Officials of the C. I. O. and the Joint Executive Committee and leaders of the Transport Workers found the La Guardia-Murray agreement satisfactory.

The exchange of telegrams between the Mayor and the C. I. O. head began after all member groups of the T. W. U. had voted to strike if no satisfactory agreement were forthcoming before tonight. The Mayor wired Mr. Murray that the City would continue existing contracts until clarification of the City's position in the courts if certain conditions were accepted by the union.

Mr. Murray accepted the broad settlement terms of the Mayor's communication but rejected some of the conditions therein. These are expected to be ironed out at later conferences between Mr. Murray and the Mayor.

Meanwhile, the Board of Transportation today began negotiations with the Transport Workers Union on adjustment of wages, hours and working conditions.

British Precautions Cut Raid Casualties

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Oliver Simmonds, Chairman of the British Parliament's Committee on Air Raid Precautions, says widespread evacuations and use of home shelters has held raid casualties to a fraction of pre-war estimates.

There has been little looting after raids, Mr. Simmonds asserted in an interview, adding that the statutory capital penalty had never yet been imposed. He asserted that moral conditions in bomb shelters did not constitute a social problem.

Mr. Simmonds, who arrived yesterday on the Yankee Clipper, will confer with Mayor F. H. La Guardia, U. S. Director of Civilian Defense, and then with officials in Washington. His visit has the sanction of the British Government.

Hoover Opposes U. S. Aid to Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 30—Herbert Hoover criticized the United States Government's policy of aid to Russia in a radio address last night, but urged "every aid" for Britain and China except an expeditionary force.

The involvement of Soviet Russia in the war, the former President said, makes a "gargantuan jest" of the arguments of interventionists that the United States should take up arms to preserve democratic principles and ideals.

Mr. Hoover's address,in part, was as follows:

Six weeks ago I made a statement to the American people upon the relation of the United States to this war. That address has received large approval.

Since making that address four momentous events have happened which greatly change the shape of things. They must be incorporated in American thinking. There is the war between Hitler and Stalin. There is the final proof that in certain vital circumstances air power is ascendant over sea power. There are the provocative actions in the sinking of the Robin Moor. Propaganda of fear or hate to force us into war has been intensified.

Not in War Now

There are those who argue that we are already in this war. The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress has the sole authority to declare war. It is equally their responsibility to see that this country does not go to war until they have authorized it.

The only reason for not submitting the matter to the Congress would be that Congress could not be trusted. Or that the people, through them, should not be allowed a voice. No President in a democracy should take that responsibility, for there will be no unity of spirit in an executive war.

If Congress decides to go to war, then we willingly give all and we willingly surrender all our freedoms necessary to win that war. And until Congress shall by constitutional action declare war, no man in America may demand the end of debate on this issue of peace or war.

What Should We Do?

In these six weeks, opposition against joining in this war has grown stronger in the American people. Yet we have moved officially nearer to war. And let me say at once that President Roosevelt has held steadfast to his promises not to send "our Army, Navy or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside America except in case of attack." We have not yet taken the irretrievable step into war by firing a gun.

No man can tell what the kaleidoscopic changes in the appalling situation may be. We must constantly re-appraise its dangers. The constant question is what we should do now. But there are certain courses of practical statesmanship; there are certain eternal principles to which we must adhere. There are certain consequences to America and civilization which we must ever keep before our eyes.

In my last address I insisted that we could give Britain more aid if we stayed out of the war. I suggested that until our production increases we should scrape the bottom of the barrel. That would be more than she now receives. I stated that if we join the war we must retain a larger part of our production for our own immediate defense. Thus Britain would get less than she does now.

To prevent these supplies being sunk I proposed we hand over to Britain the same convoy warships that we would use if we joined the war. If she operated them, it would do her as much good as if we do it.

The bomber planes which Britain wants so badly are flown over the Atlantic and therefore are not sunk by submarines. The figures now disclosed by the Maritime Commission, the Government departments, the Red Cross, all of them show that less than 4 per cent of the supplies shipped from American ports to Britain have been sunk.

Problem of Japan

These percentages of loss could become very much larger and still the net supplies to Britain would be greater by our staying out of war.

Furthermore, many of these ships are being sunk from the air. No amount of American naval protection could stop that.

There is also the problem of Japan. We must not forget that she is under contract to Hitler to attack us if we join in this war. For her to enter would be a disaster to Britain in two ways. She would cover the seven seas with raiders sinking more British supplies. And we would need at once to retain all the air power and ships we can produce to protect our own coasts and to drive her off the seas.

Let me add a word upon Britain's magnificent defense to those who say Britain is lost. She has not lost a square yard of her empire. She has managed to maintain an extraordinary portion of her exports of manufactured goods over the seven seas with all the labor and raw materials that implies. She still draws a large part of her food supplies by long voyages to the Southern Hemisphere. She has apparently not found the need to concentrate her lifeline on North America which was done to economize shipping in the last war. She is by no means in the extremity of a siege. The war between Hitler and Stalin relieves her of immediate pressures.

Hitler today occupies or controls all the continent of Europe outside Russia. Unlike the last war, there is no arena of land operations. His whole strength would need to be met on the beach somewhere. And he controls every mile of the beach.

Cites Reds Plotting

Seven years later, the Dies Committee reported unanimously and specifically that the Communist Party in the United States is a Moscow conspiracy, masked as a political party; that its activities constitute a violation of the Treaty of Recognition; that under instructions from Moscow the Communists had violated the laws of the United States; that throughout the entire time they had been supplied with funds from Moscow for activities against the American people and the American Government. The Dies Committee only confirmed what most Americans already know. Is the word of Stalin any better than the word of Hitler?

And American ideals of humanity and Christianity have received another shock from this war. That is the food blockade on 80 million people in the occupied democracies. Even an experiment to prove whether or not the children could be fed without advantage to the enemy was denied. Millions of them who have sacrificed everything on the altar of democracy are condemned to die. The denial of food to the children of allies is a weapon of this war. If we enter this war we subscribe to it. Then we have taken that blot on our own national soul.

How Great the Job!

Now let us explore the practical side of an ideological war. I agree that the world would be vastly better if the whole totalitarian idea were extirpated. But those who still cling to this as the mission of America should ask realistically how much of a job it is. Especially in the face of this revolution in military weapons and this actual military situation.

Such a war means that Hitler must be defeated. It means Mussolini must be defeated. It means the War Party in Japan must be defeated. It means that Turkey, Spain and Portugal must be defeated. It means that unless Hitler first disposes of Stalin we must defeat him also. Does any sane person believe that by military means we can defeat two-thirds of the military power of the whole world in even years and years? It would be another Children's Crusade.

Hitler's real weakness would be in peace. His invasions have won not the loyalty but the undying hate of two-thirds of the people under his control. They have known self-government and liberty for centuries. They are people of great spiritual and intellectual resistance. They cannot revolt in arms against tanks and planes but they will never accept a new order based on slavery. And these aggressions have won the fear and hate of all the rest of the world. Conquest always dies of indigestion.

Can U. S. Be Invaded?

It is too early to forecast the military consequences of the inclusion of Russia in the war. It does not seem likely that it will bring the end any nearer.

With these weights we can examine the second argument for joining this war. That argument is that Hitler will eventually make a military conquest of the Western Hemisphere and we better attack first. There are two questions here. First, can America be conquered and second, can we conquer the Axis?

The Atlantic ocean is still 3,000 miles wide. For either the United States or Germany to gain victory gigantic armadas of warships and transports must be set afloat. Enormous armies must be transported all at once and ready for attack on the beach on their side. Neither enough warships nor transports exist today to do that from either side. It would take 10 years to prepare. These armadas could be protected by air power only in the first part of their journey. And then naval power becomes effective. When they get closer to the shore air power comes into action. And it is now demonstrated that enough air power is almost complete defense against surface ships. And after that there must be the battle on the beach. England can prevent Hitler's crossing even 25 miles of water.

Those who assert that the Germans hight capture and use the British Navy against us must now recognize that the proved vulnerability of warships from bombing planes removes most of that argument.

There is no important military man who tells me that we and Britain combined could short of long years prepare, transport and land enough men or machines in Europe to overcome Axis land and air power. And not a military man of s ubstance believes the Axis could do it to us.

A Prolonged War?

As relative military power stands today, there appears no method of bringing this war to a conclusion except by years and years of destruction and exhaustion. Sea power is ineffective through blockade to bring conclusion because Hitler has supplies of food and raw material or is on the way to get them. Britain has the seven seas open. Armies cannot be effectively landed across water against air power. The defenses against daylight attack preclude the destruction of munitions works and thus manufacture goes on. The night air raids reduce cities to rubble and kill civilians but that does not bring the war to conclusion. The end of stalemate becomes partly a question of morale and staminia.

If we enter such a war we only increase the moral and economic wastage of the world. If we stay out, we preserve much for the reconstruction of the world.

Four American Presidents and four Secretaries of State beginning with Woodrow Wilson refused to have anything to do with Soviet Russia on the grounds of morals and democratic ideals. They even refused diplomatic recognition. They did so because here is one of the bloodiest tyrannies and terrors ever erected in history. It destroyed every semblance of human rights and human liberty; it is a militant destroyer of the worship of God. It brutally executes millions of innocent people without the semblance of justice. It has enslaved the rest. Moreover, it has violated every international covenant; it has carried on a world conspiracy against all democracy, including the United States. And do I need to prove that it continued doing this down to seven days ago?

When Russia was recognized by the United States in 1933, the Soviet entered into a solemn agreement that they would refrain from any propaganda, any organization or in any way whatever to injure the tranquility, prosperity, order or security in any part of the United States.

Naziism Will Fall

The whole Nazi ideology and the Nazi economic system are based upon coercion of the individual, the group or the class. Those coercions can be held in preparing for war or during war. They cannot be held in peace. Even if Hitler got peace the Nazi system will begin to go to pieces. Therefore, we do not need to despair that these evil ideologies will continue forever on this earth.

The argument is that we must join in this war to impose permanent peace on the world. Suppose we join the war. Suppose we have victory over Hitler. Suppose we should march down the Unter den Linden. What happens then?

Within a week after Germany is defeated each one of the 20 nations in Europe will necessarily declare its national independence. Each one will set up a government of its own. Within another week each will begin to organize an army. They will occupy their utmost boundaries. In order to get revenue and to protect jobs for their own people, each one will again set up their tariff walls. And these nations will at once coagulate into groups and combinations for power politics, intent on increasing their strength at the peace table.

All this is what happened before the peace conference in 1919, and it will automatically happen again.

Lord Lothian Quoted

If we stay out and retain our economic and moral resources we will be able to contribute to the rehabilitation of the world, and we may be able to make an affirmative contribution to a method to end war and bring about a better world.

Lord Lothian in his last impressive address wisely remarked as to the dictatorships in Europe that these world evils "grew out of the despair . . . from long years of war, inflation . . . unemployment and frustration." What profit to us is it to destroy totalitarianism abroad and create it at home?

There is a reason for keeping out of this war that the proponents of war constantly ignore. We are not prepared.

The administration of our preparedness program is not yet efficiently organized. Over a year ago I expressed the hope that we start such organization with the experience we had gained in the last war.

If anything calls for us to keep out of war now, it is just this unpreparedness. And we should arm to the teeth. When we are armed, then the voice of America will be heard and it will be listened to.

No man can see what the future may bring. Whatever that future may be, only one defeat can come to America. We have no need to fear military defeat if we are prepared. Our only defeat would be if we lost our own national freedoms and our potency for good in the world.

Outlines a Program

There is no course we can pursue amid these stupendous dangers that is perfect, or without risks or that may not require change. But let me propose for reasoning people a course for us at this time which avoids the most destructive forces and holds fast to the most constructive forces. And that program is neither defeatist nor isolationist nor interventionist.

1. Give every aid we can to Britain and China but do not put the American flag or American boys in the zone of war.

2. Arm to the teeth for defense of the Western Hemisphere, and cease to talk and to provoke war until we are armed.

3. Uphold Congress steadily in assuming the responsibility to determine peace or war.

4. Stop this notion of ideological war to impose the four freedoms on other nations by military force and against their will.

5. Devote ourselves to improving the four freedoms within our borders that the light of their success may stir the people of the world to their adoption.

6. We can hope a peace table will assemble some day, whether it be the result of stalemate or victory. The world will be glad to have America sit in at the peace table.

7. We should go to that peace conference without the hates which come with war. We should go with a plan thought out and matured. We should prepare a new concept of human relations that will give the world some hope of permanent peace.

What the Governors Had to Say

Significant excerpts from today's speeches at the thirty-third annual Conference of Governors, follow:

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York:

In the brief span of a year we have seen ruthless and powerful dictators supported by the overpowering weight of arms change the map of the world almost beyond recognition. What will happen in the next few months will affect the history of the world, possibly for hundreds of years.

One after another, a score of liberty-loving nations have become the victims of savage and merciless invasion. Only a short time ago they too were peace-loving, orderly, democratic nations just as we are today. . . .

They thought that they would have peace because they wanted peace. They thought that they would be safe because they wanted to be safe. They did not realize that today apparently it is a cardinal sin to stand in the way of a power-crazed aggressor; that it is a crime to possess something for which that aggressor lusts.

And so these Nations have been destroyed, their people are dead or enslaved.

Hitler's Conquest Plans

The German conception of the master race, preordained to rule the entire world, was looked upon as a fantastic notion which it was safe to disregard. We were unwilling to believe that any people could be led to embark upon a program of conquest with a view to world domination. Yet we have been shaken out of our apathy for we have seen this very thing happen before our eyes. We know now beyond doubt that Hitler is bent on total world conquest. If anyone needed further proof the developments of the last few days have amply furnished it.

Today England is the lone survivor in Europe of the many liberty-loving democracies we knew a year ago. In a victorious Great Britain lies the only hope for the enslaved countries.

If Great Britain is conquered, if its fleet is destroyed or surrendered to Germany, the naval power of the dictator Nations will immediately far exceed that which we will be able to muster for many years.

And yet honest people still complacently depend upon the supposed protection of the great oceans that wash our continent. They refuse to recognize that with the new and terrible mechanism of warfare, the ease of communication and the growth of subversive infiltration oceans can no longer protect against the impact of military and economic warfare or social revolution.

Protective isolation is but a hollow term today.

Civilization at Stake

The future of civilization is today at stake.

Time on end we have been told that the war between Hitler and Great Britain was merely a conflict between two competing imperialisms. Yet, little by little, we have come to understand that the present struggle is vastly different in its nature from any we have heretofore experienced. We now know that it is a conflict between two civilizations—more accurately, a conflict between civilization and barbarism.

The future of our civilization depends now more than ever before upon the great navies of Great Britain and the United States. The strength of these navies, the products of British and American factories and the courageous resistance of the British people may determine whether we shall continue to live as free men.

No intelligent American can doubt the danger which exists for democracy now. The time has come for us to demonstrate to ourselves and to the rest of the world that democracy can function successfully in defense of its own security and of its own beliefs.

One of our main dangers is the element of time. Hitler hopes that the whole thing will be over—Russia beaten, England beaten—before this country can begin to function decisively. He is irrevocably embarked on a course of world domination.

Aid for Britain

Probably the greatest contribution we can make at this time to a successful defense of democracy and of our liberties is through an ever-increasing defense production and the safe delivery to Great Britain and China of great quantities of those things most needed.

We must divert commercial production to defense production, in a far greater degree than has thus far been the case.

We must not permit the flow of material to be slowed up by any selfish or group interests. Time is of the essence—not a day must be lost.

It is idle to think that our job can be done successfully without great sacrifices on the part of every man and woman in the United States. Both employers and workers should be ready, without question, to submit themselves willingly and freely to the processes of mediation. Both must be prepared to make sacrifices to stop Hitler now. A Hitler victory would mean slavery for employer and worker alike.

We must not only produce materiel, but we must see to it that at all cost it reaches the armies of Great Britain and China. It is clear that courageous action on our part involves an element of risk. It is impossible to embark upon the defense of the things we cherish without incurring risk.

War of Peace

The issue of war or peace for us has not for some time been within our power to decide. The leaders of the Nazi State, when the time comes, will make that decision in the cold and relentless logic of military calculations. If Britain survives, our defense problem will be greatly simplified. If Britain loses, our defense problem has only just begun. The victor may be decided within the next few months. Slowness is our greatest enemy. Hitler has always counted on the democracies to be too late. Is he to be right again?

The Russo-German war gives Great Britain and us some respite. How long that respite will be no one can tell. But if we fail to give Great Britain every possible assistance during this breathing spell, we will be grossly betraying our own interests. We will never have another chance like the present.

If Germany should secure an easy victory over Russia, there is every possibility of an early attack on Great Britain. If such an attack should succeed and Great Britain be destroyed—and I pray God that she never will be—the Western Hemisphere, I am convinced, will be in utmost danger of assault, both military and economic. We will stand alone in a defense of the Western Hemisphere, to which we are already committed; and we will have neither friends nor allies. We will be completely isolated.

The threat to our own security is too great to permit us to waste precious days. We still have a chance of stopping Hitler if we act quickly and with courage. At a time when our security and our democratic way of life are in jeopardy we cannot afford the luxury of delay.

This is no time for hesitation or divided counsel.

In this critical hour, all Americans must unite in wholehearted support of the President of the United States in his vigorous and courageous foreign policy. To do otherwise would be to sacrifice our security and to betray a sacred obligation to preserve American liberties for ourselves and for the generations who will come after us.

Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama:

This organization has never held its annual conference of American Governors under circumstances more grave, with world conditions more unsettled, and with the future of our American people more uncertain. It is a source of real satisfaction to us that we gather with a program definitely and certainly unfolding and with the resolution of our people fixed in the determination to carry it out.

As Governors of American States it seems to me that we should speak frankly, face the facts as we know them, plan in the full knowledge that this is an all-out effort to protect the American way of life: that we, as leaders of the people of the various states, must do our part finally to bring to our people the conviction of the dangers which face them of the hopelessness of a policy of appeasement, of the certainty of the ultimate loss of our free institutions should we falter on the way.

Nothing, not the ambitions of men, the demands of groups, the normal selfish impulses which motivate the lives of so many, can be permitted to stand in the way of our collective security. There can be no "business as usual" so long as there is on earth a power determined and strong enough to bring about the destruction of our democratic way of life.

Far-Reaching Defense Effects

But, I was asked to speak particularly with reference to civilian defense and the States. Logically, the subject divides itself into three parts. First, the effect of the defense program upon State and local governmental machinery; second, steps which state and local governments have taken to handle the various problems growing out of industrial or military concentrations; and third, adequate organization to cope with the problems which increasingly will develop.

The defense program has had upon our State and local governmental machinery a profound and far-reaching effect. Our governmental services in the various states and local subdivisions were set up in peace time, with a peacetime program.

The public demands have increased tremendously in this last quarter century. The governmental response has been limited by the tax-paying ability of the people. Governments have progressed to the best of their ability, yet never quite keeping pace with public demand.

To the normal burdens budgeted by these various government departments, has been added a real and a substantial additional load. The impact may well be illustrated by the rapidly changing scope of public welfare, the new responsibilities of which include social problems inherent in the restless movement of people to crowded new industrial areas, in the relocation of families dispossessed by government purchase of land, in increased dependency and delinquency in cantonment areas, in planning for recreation of soldiers and sailors, and in investigation for dependency for local Selective Service boards.

Acting under the advice of the Division of State and Local Cooperation, some months ago we proceeded to the formation of our State Council of Defense. The pattern followed was to appoint, as members of this council, department heads already intimately familiar with the problems and with the most advanced thought toward their solution. No one not an employee of the state was placed on this State Council, which has been in operation in a very satisfactory manner since its appointment.

In addition to having at my side in the work of this council employees of the state already familiar with the problems presented and already familiar with the set-up of the various agencies created to solve those problems, there has been a very distinct advantage so far as costs were concerned. The department headed by each member of the Council had duties which logically fitted into the work of that department head as a council member, and in the performance of which, therefore, it was entirely proper to assign personnel already on the payroll of the state and already trained.

Glad To Know Realities

The financial saving was large. Until very recently, when an Executive Secretary of the Council was employed out of the Governor's emergency fund, there was no paid employee of the Council. Yet the type of organization has enabled us to respond fully to the demands or suggestions which have come from the central government.

It is hard now to recall the time when this was a "phony" war. Do you remember way back when the Maginot and Siegfried lines housed hundreds of thousands of soldiers—but there was no shooting—and when civilian life in Paris and London went on much as usual? It is startling to realize that this was happening only a little more than one and a half years ago. Then suddenly in England war was everywhere.

During the past month, the locus of war has crept closer to us as well. It is no longer thousands of miles away. It is as near as the bulge of Africa to the bulge of South America.

I don't know about you, but I'm pretty relieved myself that the broad basic pattern of civilian defense has been laid down at long last. The blueprint of necessity comes from Washington: it is our part to give life to the plan.

On May 27, the President said: "Your Government has the right to expect of all citizens that they take loyal part in the common work of our common defense—take loyal part from this moment forward." As to the loyalty and enthusiastic will of the American Governors to co-operate, there can be no question. I know that you join with me in pledging to our President our loyal and unswerving support in order that our people may remain free.

Gov. Murray D. van Wagoner, Michigan:

We have made our State the machine shop for the arsenal of democracy.

There are other States which hold greater totals in primary defense contracts. But when it comes to the actual shooting stuff for the Army and Navy and Great Britain—the tanks, bombers, machine guns, aircraft cannon, engines, ammunition, subchasing boats—when it comes to these key military items, the Detroit area does not need to take a back seat.

Every phase of the job Michigan industry and labor have been asked to do is ahead of schedule today. Five major motor companies — General Motors, Ford, Packard, Chrysler, and Continental—hold three quarters of the State's primary contracts.

Better Situation Over Labor

And yet, Michigan labor and management want to do an even better job from now on. Voluntary mediation has stopped threatened strikes in Michigan defense industries in 13 out of every 14 instances since Jan. 1.

We have had only one prolonged work stoppage in Michigan of any serious consequence to the defense work this year, because both sides generally have been willing to negotiate in good faith.

The real defense bottleneck, in our State industries, is that the Army and Navy have not let contracts fast enough, or large enough, for industry to carry its sub-contracting program as far as it can and should be carried.

I have reason to believe that this is true throughout the Nation. The Office of Production Management knows this problem fully, and now has convinced the Army and Navy there is no need to fear that industry will be confused if it is swamped with advance orders. The larger the backlog of unfilled contracts, the better American industry can plan and carry out a long-range program of sub-contracting for speedy filling of orders.

Of the more than $40,000,000,000 appropriated for defense, only $4,000,000,000 in contracts now are completed or nearing completion. Our big preparedness job still lies ahead. We are moving faster than any nation ever moved toward a strong defense. But we are not moving as fast as we can and must move, if we are to outrace the Nazi production machine in time to make our efforts count.

My first concern in every strike has been to take no action which would intensify the bitterness or spread the scope of the conflict. After trying to narrow the dispute and calm the hot tempers, I have sought to lend every assistance to bringing both sides together for open-minded discussion of the real issues.

Getting the top-ranking officials of the Ford Company and the union together for discussion around the conference table paved the way to settlement of the Ford strike.

Once government passes laws or takes actions restricting or removing labor's right to strike, it weakens or destroys labor's only bargaining power. It takes sides, on the assumption that labor is always to blame in a dispute. It takes the first big step toward regimentation of one phase of our economic life, and of necessity must take the second step—regimentation of industry—to balance the economic scales.

This is no theory. Any proposal to restrict labor's right to strike has no chance for enforcement unless industry also is drafted, and its profits and voice in its own management also are curbed. This is the history of every nation which ever lost democracy through internal regimentation.

We need men on the job today.

This is the crux of the whole defense program. We have the materials, we have the machines, we have the brain power, we have the labor resources. But if men are not willing to work for defense, we have nothing.

And the compelling fact is that in a democracy, men are willing to work if they get fair play—if the benefits and sacrifices of defense are distributed fairly.

Fair play is the only oil that will lubricate the defense machine. Equal sacrifices, or no sacrifices, are the alternatives facing us.

Would Insist on Mediation

We can avoid strikes by insisting that both sides negotiate with each other in good faith.

I offer a four-point plan:

First, management would agree to bargaining elections in disputes where labor representation in negotiations is an issue. Management would agree to help speed the elections.

Second, where a bargaining agent is established but a deadlock in negotiations or mediation threatens a strike, I would ask labor and management to submit their points of dispute to arbitration, and agree on the form and personnel of arbitration. To avoid undue hardships on either side, a 30-day limit would be set for reaching an arbitration verdict of all disputed points, unless both sides agreed to a different time limit.

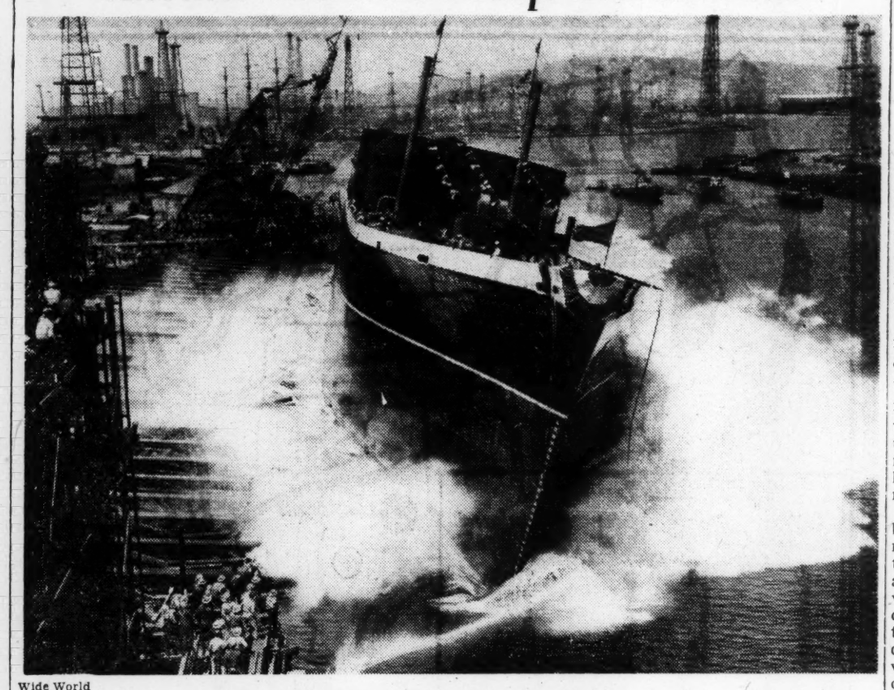
Third, management would consent to make any benefits labor received from the final agreement retroactive to a date which would be set by agreement or as a part of the arbitration proceedings. Labor benefits would be retroactive to the time of expiration of the former contract, in cases where the dispute involved terms of a new labor contract.

Fourth, in cases where labor contracts already exsist, I would ask labor and management to notify the State conciliation service 30 days before the contract expires, if either side intends to ask a change in terms of a new contract, or if either side opposes a new contract. Where State conciliation services do not exist, they would notify the Federal service.

In such cases, mediators could become interested in negotiations before a strike threat looms, and could offer such services as might be deemed in the public interest.

A strike notice is a declaration that peaceful negotiations have broken down, tempers have reached a high point, and that mediation must start under added handicaps. The best method is to try to stop the war before it is declared.

Another Merchant Ship Is Launched



Wide World

United States Builds Up Its Shipping Strength

The merchant ship Alcoa Pennant hits the water in what was called a "perfect sidewise launching" at the yards of the Consolidated Steel Corporation at Long Beach, Calif. It was built to Maritime Board specifications—417 feet in length, 60-foot beam, 7,500 gross tons weight, and 12,900 tons displacement.

Plea Against Strikes Made

Continued from Page 1

included arbitration awards within 30 days and a 30-day notice of intention to make changes in a labor contract. He decried compulsion beyond the pressure of an informed public opinion.

Declaring that the "paramount need in America to make our defense effort successful is to avoid strikes," the Michigan Governor outlined his no-strike formula thus:

"First, management would agree to bargaining elections in disputes where labor representation in negotiations is an issue. Management would agree to help speed the elections.

Second, where a bargaining agent is established but a deadlock in negotiations or mediation threatens a strike, I would ask labor and management to submit their points of dispute to arbitration, and agree on the form and personnel of arbitration. To avoid undue hardships on either side, a 30-day limit would be set for reaching an arbitration verdict on all disputed points, unless both sides agreed to a different time limit.

Benefits Retroactive

"Third, management would consent to make any benefits labor received from the final agreement retroactive to a date which would be set by agreement or as a part of the arbitration proceedings. Labor benefits would be retroactive to the time of expiration of the former contract, in cases where the dispute involved terms of a new labor contract.

"Fourth, in cases where labor contracts exist, I would ask labor and management to notify the State conciliation service 30 days before the contract expires, if either side intends to ask a change in terms of a new contract, or if either side opposes a new contract. Where state conciliation services do not exist they would notify the Federal service.

Read by Stassen

The President's message was read by Gov. Harold E. Stassen as chairman. It is understood the conference will prepare an answer to the President.

In opening the conference, Governor Stassen said that now was the time to face the future with courage, determination and intelligent planning and action. He defined the keynote of the conference as search for all additional steps necessary to defend the country.

The Governors were welcomed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, host to the conference. In responding Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania called for complete national unity, and a "unity that does not destroy its parts." He asked for maintenance of the sovereignty of the states. "Our unity," he said, "demands that neither the states or the federal government shall undertake to weaken the other."

The defense program has had a profound and far reaching effect on state and local governmental machinery, Governor Dixon of Alabama noted in his address. Commenting on governmental costs, he added, "Nothing seems to be more certain than that the expenditures of local governments, from the state down, must be lessened."

In the discussion following the addresses Gov. Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin told the Governors that although Wisconsin was the melting pot of the world, being a great German State and with large sections of Norwegians, Swedes, Irish, Poles and others, there was no more loyal citizen in the 48 States of America than in Wisconsin.

"I pledge myself and my State for the defense of the Nation to the President's way while he is President," declared the Wisconsin Governor. He urged that the Nation remain united by following its national leader.

Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut discussed the carrying out of the national drive to collect scrap aluminum, and Gov. James H. Price of Virginia told the conference that defense councils in his State were doing such work.

Committees Named

Three committees were named by Governor Stassen:

Resolutions: Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, chairman, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey, Governor Lehman of New York, and Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine.

Auditing: Gov. Payne H. Ratner of Kansas, chairman; Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, and Gov. Nels H. Smith of Wyoming.

Nominating: Gov. John Moses of North Dakota, chairman; Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, Gov. Dwight Palmer Griswold of Nebraska, Gov. Spessard L. Holland of Florida, and Gov. William H. Willis of Vermont.

Laura Clay

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 30 (AP)—Miss Laura Clay, who passed on yesterday, was nationally known as a pioneer in the Woman's Suffrage movement.

She was one of the first women to take up the equal suffrage movement, her speaking trips taking her into several states.

The high point of her career, however, came in 1920, when, at the Democratic National Convention, she became the first woman ever to receive a vote for the Presidential nomination. She was given this honor as a tribute to the many years of service she rendered in political suffrage movements.

U. S. Army to Train Vast Reservoir of Men

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Establishment of a vast reservoir of hardened and trained young men from which to form special service divisions is the object of the War Department-White House decision to call another 900,000 Americans into military training beginning July 1.

Answering charges that it is merely turning out large numbers of soldiers inferior in training to those of Europe, the War Department points out that it has more than 500,000 three-year soldiers under arms today and that these men are being given the long and hard training necessary for the mechanized divisions.

While this intensive training is being meted out to the 500,000 men, the Administration believes that it is necessary to have on call at least 2,000,000 additional troops, who have gone through one year of hardening and preliminary training and who, it is believed, can become experts in more advanced warfare with a minimum of supplementary training.

President's Orders

The President's executive order, authorizing induction of the 900,000 over a one-year period, calls for the training next year of approximately 250,000 more selectees than went in during the current year.

Meanwhile, the War Department has issued a full text of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's letter to the Senate Military Affairs Committee wherein he opposed formation of a separate United States air arm and explained the establishment of the new "autonomous" army air forces.

"The measures which we have taken are designed to integrate all factors which will promote air power. We are more concerned with accomplishing the desired results than we are with the language used to describe the process. However, we think it is a fair description of the method of obtaining successful results at this critical stage of air power to say that we favor autonomy of the air arm rather than segregated independence. Such autonomy will facilitate and ensure the point action of air, ground, and naval forces which the progress of the present war is so clearly demonstrating," the Secretary wrote.

Charges Explained

"I have therefore, issued orders establishing the Army Air Forces, which will embrace the existing GHQ Air Force and the Air Service branches of the Air Corps in a single unified organization. This will thus combine both combat units and service units and the entire organization will be under a high ranking air officer who will be responsible only to the Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

"Furthermore, an Air Staff has been established in connection with the new organization.

"By these moves the air activities of the Army, both in the elements co-operating with ground forces and those comprising long-range striking forces, would in effect constitute a unified force from which trained units could be dispatched, as elements of a task force, to the commanding officer in charge of any theater of action, whether he might be an army officer, or an air officer.

"With respect to the publicity now being given to the idea of a separate independent Air Force, we feel that there are several convincing arguments against it in this country at this time. A separate independent Air Force can not operate effectively unless there is a single supreme general staff in which authority over the Army, Navy, and Air Forces is fully vested. Such a supreme war staff does not exist in this country.

Ignace Jan Paderewski

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Ignace Jan Paderewski, who passed on here yesterday, was a world-famous pianist for half a century and a former Premier of Poland.

Mr. Paderewski made his real debut in Vienna in 1887 with startling success. He electrified Parisian and London audiences and in 1891, made his first appearance in New York at Carnegie Hall.

Although he was not immediately hailed by the critics, he found instant favor with the public and during the ensuing tour of the country gave 117 recitals before returning to Europe.

In addition to his concert work, Mr. Paderewski was a teacher and composer. He gave several well-known compositions to the musical world, chief of which was his "Minuet" and the opera, "Manru."

When Poland was drawn into the World War, Mr. Paderewski abandoned his concert work and gave, not only his energies and influence, but his entire fortune of more than $2,000,000 to aid his country.

At the request of General Pilsudski, Mr. Paderewski assumed after the World War the duties of Premier and Foreign Minister in a "Coalition Cabinet" composed of representatives from all factions.

But factional troubles arose again and, after serving less than a year as Premier, Mr. Paderewski resigned in December, 1919, and was succeeded by General Pilsudski.

Later the pianist resumed his musical career and, on his return to this country, gave, as an expression of Poland's gratitude to America, the entire proceeds of several concerts, amounting to $26,000, to the American Legion.

He came out of retirement in 1936 to play for the modern world through the medium of a sound film, made in London, the celebrated "Moonlight Sonata."

He was head of the Polish Government in exile, having been elected last January in a ceremony at Paris.

Last November he left his chalet in Switzerland and came to New York, to escape "the unbearable moral atmosphere on the European continent."

Slugs in Slot Machines Enough to Build Plane

BATON ROUGE, La.—State Police Superintendent Steve Alford said that 1,200 illegal slot devices seized and smashed by State troopers had yielded between 5,000 and 6,000 pounds of metal, principally aluminum, sufficient to build a military airplane.

Mr. Alford said he had offered the scrap metal to Britain.

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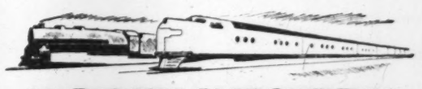

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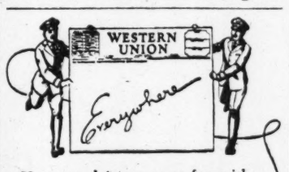

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Restrictions Invoked On Power in the South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—The Government acted today to combat a threatening power shortage throughout the West as the Federal Power Commission began to apply its emergency restrictions on the nondefense use of electricity in eight southern states.

The Department of Interior announced that by the end of the year the power plants operating under its jurisdiction will be stepped up to a capacity of 1,679,862 kilowatts, an amount in excess of the total capacity of central electric stations in the 11 Far Western States in 1917 when the World War placed a severe load on the power resources.

The Federal Power Commission is invoking for the first time its exceptional emergency authority by declaring an emergency to exist in the southeastern area of the United State. In consequence it is making the urgent recommendation to all citizens and all publicly and privately owned electric utilities of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Florida that:

1. The use of electricity for all nonessential and nondefense purposes be curtailed, including the use by and sale to domestic and commercial consumers, industrial consumers to the extent that they are not engaged in production for the defense program, and the use of electric energy by municipalities for street and ornamental lighting to the extent consistent with the public safety and the public interest.

2. The publicly and privately owned utilities in the designated states advise with the commission as to the specific steps to be taken to expedite the carrying out of this recommendation."

Behind the Crisis

"This critical power situation," the Commission states, "is due to the necessity of keeping defense industries producing without interruption in spite of a growth in pectations and a drought which practically eliminated the seasonal power on which the aluminum and certain national defense industries were relying for a large port of their power requirements."

The Commission's sweeping proclamation warns that the production of strategic defense materials, particularly the production of aluminum which is vital to the aircraft program, will be seriously impeded by power shortages in the area unless immediate steps are taken to secure a curtailment of the use of electricity by all consumers except for direct or indirect utilization in defense production and to provide additional transmission interconnections to assure the midwest availability of electricity which can be generated.

"The sharing of this patriotic duty of curtailment of the use of electric energy by all consumers in the Southeastern States" the declaration asserts, "is vitally needed for continued expansion of the production of defense materials."

Increased Production

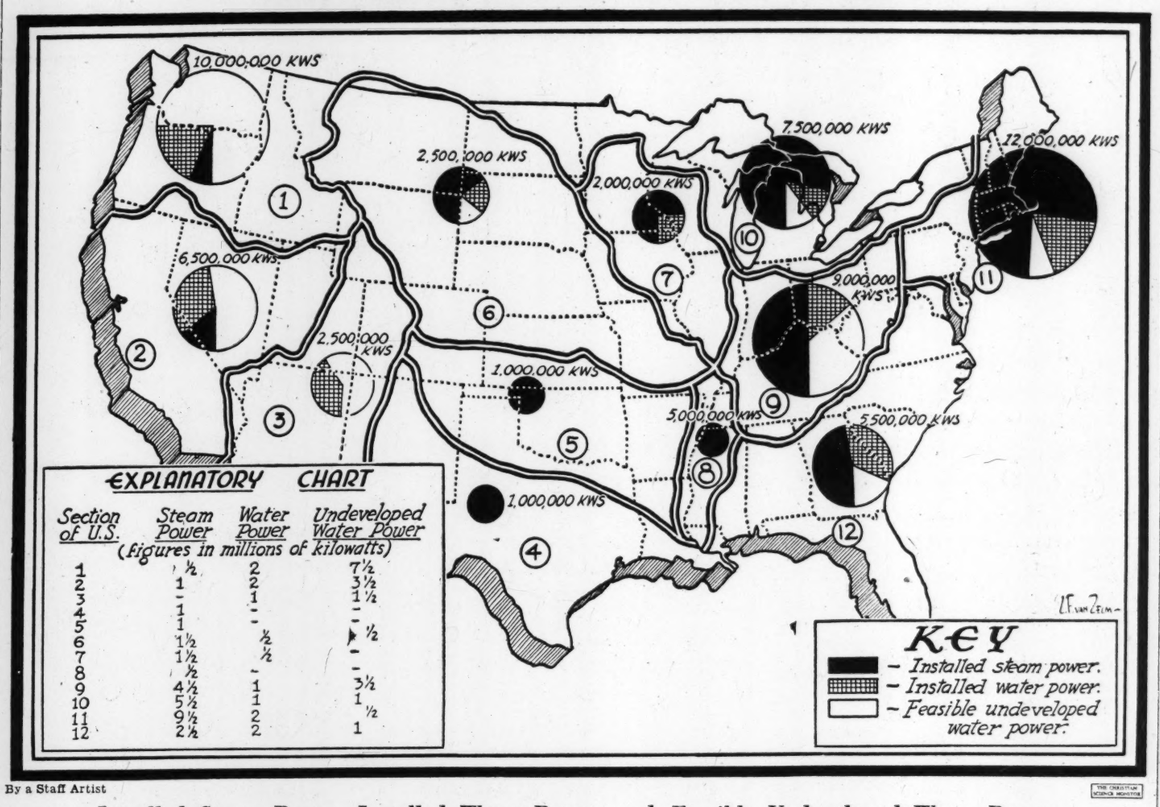
Plants of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Indian service, and those providing the power for the Bonneville Administration at present have a combined capacity of 1,160,000 kilowatts. More than 500,000 kilowatts of capacity will be added within six months through the installation of generators to serve the Pacific Southwest and the Pacific Northnwest. The combined capacity of electrical utilities of the Mountain and Pacific states in critical 1917 was 1,491,000 kilowatts. By August of 1942, or earlier if manufacturers' priorities permit, the total capacity of plants serving the department's lines will approximate 2,000,000 kilowatts.

In the southwest, the capacity of Boulder Dam is being increased by 35 per cent; power from Parker Dam will be available in December; and Bullshead Dam, a third power plant on the Colorado River between Boulder and Parker Dams will shortly be begun.

Boulder, the largest power plant in the world, is now operating at its full capacity of 704,800 kilowatts to supply Southern California's expanding airplane factories.

In the Northwest, aluminum, critically needed for defense, is being produced at one plant now in operation which is supplied power fro mthe Bonneville-Grand Coulee grid.

Power Resources of the United States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EXPLANATORY CHART
Section of U.S. | Steam Power | Water Power | Undeveloped Water Power
(Figures in millions of kilowatts)
1 | ½ | 2 | 7½
2 | 1 | 2 | 3½
3 | - | 1 | 1½
4 | 1 | - | -
5 | 1 | - | ½
6 | 1½ | ½ | -
7 | 1½ | ½ | -
8 | ½ | - | -
9 | 4½ | 1 | 3½
10 | 5½ | 1 | 1½
11 | 9½ | 2 | -
12 | 2½ | 2 | 1
KEY
- Installed steam power.
- Installed water power.
- Feasible undeveloped water power.

By a Staff Artist

Installed Steam Power, Installed Water Power, and Feasible Undeveloped Water Power

With almost 30,000,000 kilowatts of installed steam power and only around 12,000,000 kilowatts of installed water power, steam is about 2½ times as much in use as water at the present; but the Nation's water power when made to include as yet undeveloped but feasible water is greater than the present steam total. Present steam and water power in the neighborhood of 42,000,000 kilowatts with almost 20,000,000 kilowatts of undeveloped water power.

Coast Machinists Return To Work on Defense Contracts

By the Associated Press

Machinists who had been on strike since May 10 headed back to work today on $500,000,000 of defense production in 11 shipyards and drydocks of the San Francisco bay area.

An earlier decision to return to their jobs was reaffirmed Sunday by 600 Congress of Industrial Organizations members. A few days before, 1,100 American Federation of Labor machinists had decided to end their walkout.

All will work under a coastwide master contract, covering all shipyards, which provides payment of $1.12 an hour and pay and a half half for overtime. The strikers asked for $1.15 and double overtime pay. While working they will continue negotiations on their demands.

Port Huron, Mich.—A breakdown of negotiations for a new contract led to a strike call by A. F. of L. United Automobile Workers in the Wire Division of the Electric Auto Light Corporation, which has orders from the Navy for electrical supplies.

The union wants a raise of 10 cents an hour for all employees, a union preferential clause or union shop agreement, and a 5 per cent premium on the base wage for night workers. The present basic rate of pay for the plant's 650 employees was not disclosed.

Cleveland—C. I. O. United Automobile Workers at the White Motor Company decided to take a strike vote Wednesday, July 2. This action was voted by 2,500 men after Richard E. Reisinger, Union Regional Director, informed them at a mass meeting the company had turned down a request for a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour. Present wage rates were not made known.

The company is making trucks and "halftracs" — similar to scoutcars—for the Army.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Grain Processors' Union (A. F. of L.) and the W. K. Kellogg Company signed a new contract which ended a one week walkout. The contract provided undisclosed wage increases and a union shop. The union had asked a 10 per cent increase in the minimum pay of 41 cents an hour for women and 75 cents for men. The company holds orders for breakfast food for the Army.

Marysville, Mich. — C. I. O. United Automobile Workers voted to return to work at the parts plant of the Chrysler Corporation and to continue negotiations over disciplinary grievances. Union members walked out of the factory Friday, June 27, after four women employees were sent home. Officials of the corporation, which has truck parts orders for the Army, said the women "refused to work" and denied union assertions that a work "speed up" had been instituted.

Midland, Mich — United Mine Workers decided, subject to ratification by the rank and file, to end a strike which began Thursday, June 26, at the Dow Chemical Company which makes three fourths of the magnesium used in the airplane industry. The company agreed to re-employ all workers without discrimination. The walkout was called after the two-week suspension of a union steward for what the company said was insubordination and the union attributed to union activity.

New York City—The Joint Executive Committee of the Transport Workers Union (C. I. O.) ratified an agreement to avert a strike in New York's subways and resume negotiations for adjustment in wages and working hours for 32,000 workers. The union's main demands were for recognition as bargaining agent and a signed contract covering all employees.

Pittsburgh—For the first time on record, steel workers in the Pittsburgh district will work on the Fourth of July. Pressing defense needs are the reason.

The men will be paid time and a half, as the Fourth is designated as a holiday in the C. I. O.'s contract with the large steel companies. The operating rate in the steel industry is now 99 per cent of theoretical capacity, off ½ point from last week because of furnace repairs.

In addition, some 2,000 Fayette County soft coal miners will work on Independence Day, so that the flow of urgently needed coke will continue without a let-up.

Washington: The National Defence Labor Mediation Board announced that only one provision of a peace formula stood between the C. I. O. and the North American Aviation Corporation at Inglewood, Calif., in working out a settlement of their labor dispute.

The company, the Board added, would announce acceptance or rejection of this provision soon. The nature of the disputed clause was not disclosed.

Pittsburgh: Striking truck drivers in an A. F. of L. teamsters' union membership vote agreed to end a 28-day-old walkout which has impeded business activity in the Pittsburgh district by returning to work under a Mediation Board truce proposal.

The count in the balloting in which approximately 1,200 strikers took part was not available immediately.

Under the Board's proposal strikers will be granted wage increases of six cents an hour for some classifications and 10 cents an hour for others. The union had asked for straight 10-cent hourly increases in the current basic rates of 85 cents an hour.

Employees Upheld

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 (AP)—Federal Judge Guy K. Bard ordered the Phillips-Jones Corporation, shirt manufacturers, yesterday to cease violations of the Federal Wage-Hour Law and reimburse employees for unpaid wages due them under the law.

The company, through its counsel, consented to issuance of the injunction, but denied charges of the Wage and Hour Division that it had failed to pay minimum wages or time and a half for overtime work. The amount of the reimbursement was not given in the Government's complaint, but Ernest N. Votaw, a Government attorney, estimated it totaled about $1,500.

The company, which employs upwards of 2,000 workers, has its main office and plant at Pottsville, Pa., and plants at Minersville, Kane and Barnesboro, Pa.; Geneva, Ala.; Warren, R. I., and New York City.

U. S. Speeds Action to Meet Threat of Power Shortage

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—The national defense effort is being hampered and may be restricted by a power shortage, even though Grand Coulee Dam, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Boulder Dam have brought electric power production in the United States today to its highest point in history, 41,600,000 kilowatts.

The explanation of this paradoxical situation is two-fold:

First, an acute drought in the southeast has brought storage reservoirs of hydroelectric plants to low levels, particularly those in the Tennessee Valley. Thus generating plants have had no excess reservoirs to draw upon to increase power output.

Second, the demands for power to manufacture aluminum, magnesium and other vital raw materials for defense has exceeded most estimates.

Action Is Taken

The situation called for action and in the last few days action has been forthcoming. These are some of the important developments:

In response to requests from the Office of Production Management, several States in the Southeast—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi—reduced consumption of power in non-defense industries.

These States, at the same time, voluntarily reduced the civilian consumption of power in various ways from using fewer ice cubes in the refrigerator to experiencing partial blackouts in the cities.

New Construction Started

The Alabama Power Company announced plans to construct a 60,000 kilowatt unit at its Gorgas steam plant, but this is not expected to be ready for two years. The company recently opened a new station and has another under construction.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes advocated daylight saving time throughout the Nation through an act of Congress in order to conserve electricity.

Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, toured the country in a thorough canvass of the situation.

There was talk in Washington that President Roosevelt would name a co-ordinator for power, as he has done already for petroleum.

Use of great ocean liners to generate supplementary electricity was discussed. The S. S. Normandie, French ship now in United States custody, could light up the whole city of Mobile, Ala., it is said here. A few years ago during a power shortage the U. S. S. Lexington moved out to Seattle, Wash., and furnished electricity for homes and industry.

The Federal Power Commission arranged a giant power pool in the Southeast, on a larger scale than was ever previously attempted, enlisting the co-operation of electric systems in 17 States. Power is now being transmitted into the area from Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

On June 13, the House of Representatives unanimously passed a bill appropriating $40,000,000 for the TVA to construct new facilities for generating power. The bill was passed after less than an hour's debate during which Republican members attacked the TVA as an invasion of private power rights, but admitted the necessity for increased defense power production.

The situation to date is most serious in the Southeastern States, though some "pinches" are also reported from New England.

"The rapidly expanding national defense industries are calling for large quantities of power at an earlier date in most areas than the utilities expected," Mr. Olds explained. "In addition, the continued drought over large areas of the country is crippling the operation of hydroelectric plants and forcing the depletion of reservoirs in the lowest water year on record As a further factor, needed equipment has been delayed in manufacture to such a degree that in some instances capacity planned for installation during the latter part of 1941 will not be in operation until the spring of 1942."

Just how serious the power outlook is for the Nation as a whole is a controversial question in Washington today.

While Secretary Ickes and certain Office of Production Management officials have been predicting the probability of a power shortage unless stringent restrictive steps are taken, Charles W. Kellogg, former power chief of the OPM, recently told the Edison Electric Institute, of which he is President, that the utilities had built up ample generating reserves with a capacity that today exceeds peak load demands by 30 per cent.

The OPM issued a statement that same day saying "it is clearly evident that without civilian curtailment in important areas, sufficient power will not be available in time to produce the supplies of aluminum and magnesium demanded by the growing aircraft and Lend-Lease program. All possible efforts are being made to expedite completion of the necessary hydroelectric and steam projects to meet the shortages that are known to be imminent."

Great expansion is already under way. Weekly production of energy is already 15 per cent above last year, and a 7,500,000 kilowatt increase in generating capacity is scheduled for the country in 1941 and 1942.

The TVA has been authorized by Congress to add 570,000 kilowatts to its generating capacity.

New plants on the Columbia will afford an additional 500,000 kilowatts, installed by next February, with more to come. Secretary Ickes announced recently that he had been instructed by OPM officials to increase capacity of Federal hydroelectric dams in his jurisdiction by another 1,000,000 kilowatts. Great western dams that were searching around for power-takers in the pre-emergency days are now having to enlarge their capacities.

Another source of new energy, if Congress approves its construction, will be the St. Lawrence Waterway, which President Roosevelt estimated in his recent message to Congress would have a capacity of 1,650,000 kilowatts.

Aluminum factories are heavy users of electricity. To make each pound of aluminum requires about 10 kilowatt hours of electrical energy. When the industry gets into full swing, President Roosevelt said in his St. Lawrence Waterway message, it will need at least 10,000,000,000 kilowatt hours annually.

What will happen to all this power capacity when the emergency is over? Will there be ghost factories? Will TVA—or a large part of it—lie idle the way Muscle Shoals did after the last war? Perhaps. But power experts here see other factors in the future picture. No matter what the future holds for the United States in the way of arming or disarming, the airplane industry, still in its youth, is bound to undergo enormous expansion, they say.

Aircraft and air transportation today, they believe, are about at the stage which had been reached by the railroads in 1860 prior to the great period of expansion during the 25 years following the Civil War.

Anyway, officials here point out, the immediate problem is to get enough power for defense industries, no matter what the future may hold.

One reason that is difficult is that it involves a whole new way of thinking about the nation's power resources and the individual citizen's relation to them. For several years now, the New Deal has been urging people, especially in the Southeast, to use more electricity, to install power machinery on their farms, to buy electric refrigerators and vacuum sweepers. The Government has sent salesmen out to sell on easy terms. It has encouraged utilities to drop their rates so as to attract more and heavier consumption.

Now suddenly, all that is changed. In the very areas where civilian consumption was encouraged, power shortages are now looming. Government policy must be reversed. Consumers must be re-educated. Perhaps rates will be raised to discourage consumption.

The right-about-face is nobody's fault—except Adolf Hitler's. It's just another phase of the change in habit necessary when a nation used to build for peace suddenly has to build for war. Electric power is one of the strategic tools of modern warfare and a field where a bottleneck could be extremely serious if officials and civilians allow it to develop.

Water at Low Point In Power Reservoirs

By the Associated Press

Knoxville, Tenn., June 30

A water supply of only four months remains in the Tennessee Valley Authority's area power dam reservoirs, according to S. M. Woodward, Chief Water Control Planning Engineer.

"About half of Norris reservoir's acre feet of water has been used up. This means that 969,000 acre feet remain out of a full total of 1,939,000 acre feet," he said.

Defense Set-Up Purge Sought

Continued from Page 1

full authority in charge of our defense production and priorities.

"This would be to the end that production can be so co-ordinated as to insure the substantial simultaneous completion of munitions and planes and guns and ships. It is no good to produce airplanes if, at the same time, we do not produce the necessary guns to go with them. It is no good to produce guns if there are no shells for the guns."

The findings of the House Military Affairs Committee are in the same direction to which Mr. Willkie has been pointing. They are based on a voluminous and documented report which constitutes the first full-dress, major Congressional analysis and criticism of the Government's administration of its defense program.

The report distributes blame upon Congress, the President, the National Defense Advisory Commission, the Army, Navy, Treasury, the Office of Production Management, the Maritime Commission, the State Department, and Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Oil Administrator.

On the heart of the problem, the organization of the defense set-up itself, the committee came to this conclusion:

"It was painfully apparent throughout the testimony given before this Committee that a lack of co-ordination and absence of a responsible head with authority and power to fix responsibility in this (the defense program) as well as in other matters has been largely responsible for the deficiencies we are now experiencing all along the line.

Boards Not Solution

"The Administration has been too prone when difficult problems arose, to easily dispose of them by creating another board, only to add to the confusion of the assortment of agencies we now have. We are now plagued with and will continue, evidently, to be harassed because of the absence of a coherent organization.

"We are over-blessed with boards and committees and with a legion of liasion officers feeling the necessity of consulting first with this or that agency. All of this has resulted in a deadly consuming of time and in the end we still have a divided authority."

In all, the report lists five major shortcomings of the defense program as follows:

1. "Failure on the part of Congress, the Administration and the public to initiate a stock pile program at an earlier date.

2. "Failure to entrust to a responsible head the full authority to carry out the will of Congress in the legislation enacted.

3. "Failure of a sense of urgency on the part of officials of purchasing organizations.

4. "The delay in establishing conservation methods and the use of substitutes for fear of creating unemployment.

5. "Unwarranted delays in building plants and facilities for the conversion of raw materials in finished products."

The report itself was prepared by a sub-committee headed by Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania and its publication was temporarily delayed last week by Administration members of the Committee who said they objected to some of its phraseology. Its publication was finally approved by a vote of 16 to 9.

The Committee held both Congress and the President responsible for not giving early enough heed to the warnings of the "gathering storm" and for being over-preoccupied with social reform when it should have been preoccupied with national security.

"Emphasis over the past few years," it said, "has been made on social reform rather than national security. As a nation we seem to have forgotten that without nation security social reform might well prove meaningless.

"It is quite obvious that the mind of the Administration, Congress and the Nation was primarily geared to matters pertaining to the struggle with the depression. Therefore, the pleas and programs of those who saw the gathering of the storm and the necessity for a rearmament plan went unheeded."

Unemployment Fear

The report directed sharp criticism at the Government for hesitating to concentrate on the armament program for fear unemployment would result if non-defense industries were curtailed. On this point the report stated:

"We do not wish to single out the automotive industry as an example because we realize fully its vital part in our industrial and civil life, but this industry was too long allowed to consume sorely needed defense materials in this first year of our defense effort.

"Since the needs of this industry are those almost identical with the furtherance of the defense program, some vision was needed by our Government officials to restrict the automotive program.

"Our Government agencies are not amateurs in the methods of propaganda but they have failed in that they did not long ago begin educating the public as to the necessity of not squandering the materials used in our defense effort."

In discussing the shortage of aluminum the Committee gave the Aluminum Corporation of America credit for full co-operation with the Government on defense and thereby dissented from criticisms of the company by Secretary Ickes, who accused it of retarding defense through "recalcitrance" and "obstruction."

Used Own Initiative

"All the testimony given before this Committee," the report said, "was to the effect that the Aluminum Company of America had given 100 per cent co-operation, had not only used its own money for expansion, lowered the price, but of its own initiative took steps to treble its production."

Discussing the lack of shipping the report said it was the opinion of the Committee "that there has been a lack of appreciation on the part of the Maritime Commission, as well as on the part of the individual ship operators, British as well as American, of the urgent need for the accumulation of stock piles of strategic raw materials for use in the defense program of the United States."

The Committee held that "a common form of misinformation long employed by propagandists and wishful thinkers that this country lacks no vital needs that cannot be supplied within its borders" constitutes a "menace" to an adequate national defense program.

"While this country is more richly endowed with wealth of minerals than most other nations," the report added, "it is certainly deficient in certain materials."

Foreign Competition

Remarking that is was "understandable" that private industry should seek raw materials in foreign markets whenever the quality and price are attractive, and that domestic producers seeking a share of the world markets should work for subsidies and tariffs to bolster their competitive position, the report asserted:

"Too often extravagant claims of these producers have led representatives in Congress from their areas to take at least a short-sighted position to the detriment of the national program."

"It is a sad commentary," the report continued, "on the wisdom, judgment and initiative of the industrial and political leaders of the richest and most resourceful nation on earth, that in the first year of the defense effort and nominally at peace, rationing of civilian supplies, priorities, price control, conservation and substitution are found necessary."

On other points the report criticized the OPM and the National Defense Advisory Committee, observing that neither has made "any recommendation with reference to the accumulation of a stockpile of aluminum.

The Committee held that the methods employed by the Treasury's Procurement Division in buying up strategic materials for stockpiles were "outmoded" in the face of the "realistic approach" of the Axis powers.

U. S. to Establish New Naval Bases

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP) — Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced today that three additional off-shore naval bases would be established in the mid-Pacific, the Aleutian Island area, and the Caribbean.

The Pacific Station, at Midway Island, will be established Aug. 1, the Navy Secretary said. Commander Cyril T. Simard of La Mesa, Calif., has been designated Commanding Officer.

A station at Dutch Harbor, Amaknak Island, Alaska, will be established Sept. 1, with Commander William N. Updegraff of Portland, Ore., in command.

The third station will be located on Carenage Bay, Trinidad, five miles from Port of Spain. It will be established Aug. 1, with Commander Arthur W. Radford of Washington in command.

U. S. Armed Force: 1,760,046

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 30

Armed forces of the United States totaled 1,760,046 officers and men, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps reported today at the close of the fiscal year. Fewer than a third as many were in uniform 12 months ago.

The latest statistical picture of the Nation's waxing defense power showed:

Men—Army 1,441,500, including 505,700 regulars, 288,800 National Guardsmen, 53,000 Reserve officers and 594,000 Selective Service recruits; Navy 264,798, Marine Corps 53,748.

Ships—337 fighting craft, 438 large auxiliaries, and 1,098 relatively small "district" craft in service, and 438 combat vessels under construction. In actual service are 15 battleships aside from two which have been commissioned and a third which has been launched; six aircraft carriers; 37 cruisers, 168 destroyers and 111 submarines.

Air—More than 4,000 Army planes in service, the beginning of a force of 46,000. Navy, 3,489 including Naval Reserve craft; Marine Corps 215.

Serious Worker Shortage

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—A serious shortage of shipbuilding, aircraft and machine shop workers was reported today by Paul V McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

Announcing the results of a survey by the Bureau of Employment Security, Mr. McNutt said that of 394 occupations studied there were 78 in which the number of workers registered with State Employment Offices was insufficient to fill jobs now open.

Defense employers estimated that 978 tool designers were needed up to June 1, as against 61 registered with State Employment Offices With 250 die designers required, only 16 were found available. Among airplane woodworkers, the ratio of lemand to supply was 40 to 1; for detail assemblers in aircraft, 50 to 1. In shipbuilding, no hull inspectors could be found for new job openings. Approximately 550 loftsmen were needed, but only 15 were located.

Among other developments bearing on defense was completion by a Senate military subcommittee of the first phase of an investigation of the supply of strategic war materials. It said the evidence was conclusive that domestic production of chromite, manganese, antimony, mercury and tungsten could be increased materially. There also was an indication, the committee said, that the United States might be made self-sufficient in the production of these materials "without an undue effect on the consumer market."

(The committee listed these five, along with nickel and tin, as the leading strategic minerals. In normal times, it said, the supply of all seven comes from 30 foreign countries "where for the most part a somewhat higher grade of minerals were produced by very low cost labor."

"The inquiry, the committee reported, had developed these facts:

"First, that with the exception of nickel and tin there are large low grade deposits of such minerals mostly located in the western half of the United States; second, that there are known processes of beneficiation through which these minerals can be made available to industry; and third, that a somewhat lower grade can be utilized by the steel and munitions industries without an undue effect on the cost or grade of the product."

Army's 'Chain of Command' Criticized By Tennessee War Games Leader

WITH THE ARMY IN TENNESSEE, June 30 (AP)—Summing up a month of simulated warfare by 77,000 soldiers under his command, Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear declared June 28, "Our chain of command (from the officers down to the ranks) is weak—weak to the extent that if this condition is allowed to continue, the chain, at its weak links, will break whenever an emergency imposes a heavy load."

A soldier of 43 years' experience, General Lear, commander of the Second Field Army, struck out at a meeting of about 300 staff and field officers assembled to hear his opinion of the maneuvering of the 5th, 27th, and 30th Infantry Divisions and the Second Armored Division in the field in Tennessee since June 2.

Of the first field test of one of America's new armored divisions, General Lear said, "Offensive action by armored forces can be restricted and denied freedom of movement by trained and adequately armed troops."

He added:

"The lack of sufficient anti-tank weapons has handicapped all units in providing an effective defense against the armored division. In view of the present importance of the development of an anti-tank defense and as a stimulus to training, this deficiency needs prompt correction."

General Lear and other high officers have said that the Tennessee maneuvers demonstrated forcefully that the Army needs self-propelled, front-firing anti-tank guns and larger organizations, specially trained to meet mechanized attack, within divisions, army corps and armies.

Much of the general's remarks concerning the month's training were pointedly directed to faults in command which, he said, he had observed personally.

"Cases were found where sergeants, corporals and privates in great numbers did not know the nature and details of the exercises being conducted," the tall, hard-hitting general declared.

"This state of affairs is not the fault of the soldier. It is the fault of the officers above him, and it must be corrected."

Free French Center Opened in Montreal

MONTREAL, June 30 (AP)—A Free French information center has been established in Montreal under the direction of Miss Elizabeth de Miribel, a former secretary to Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The center will help keep Canada informed of activities of Free French forces and of happenings in the French Empire, it was stated. It also will keep Free French representatives in London informed of Canada's war effort, particularly the part being played by French Canadians.

Speeches of leaders in French Canadian life will be collected and sent to London and the deeds of French Canadian fighters and units of the service will be recorded.

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When You Read

Book Reviews

Eventful days came to the Jordan family, living in the little gray house on the old mail trail, when work on Number Ten Highway detoured the traffic to their almost forgotten road in the quiet forest on the State border, not far from Tennessee.

The Jordans, Big Tom, Mama, Little Tom, Emily, and Pat, the youngest, lived in a world all their own, and when the first automobile came down the old mail trail, weaving in and out between the trees and bumping over the deep ruts, it was a surprise. But before they could catch their breath another came down the trail. A car with battered fenders and a cheerful young boy picked up Emily and Little Tom, and when he dropped them off said: "Well, I'll see you again, I reckon, now they've made this road a detour."

"Mamma," Pat said, "what's a detour?"

"A detour means a roundabout way," said Mother, and Emily liked the sound of the words and sang "The roundabout way's become the main highway." You will enjoy reading about all the things that happened when the roundabout way became the highway in "Roundabout," by Charlie May Simon, with pictures by Howard Simon, and published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York: $2.

A Little-Known Land

"Pepperfoot of Thursday Market," by Robert Davis, with illustrations by Cyrus Le Roy Baldridge, is especially interesting because it tells of a strange, far-away region in the center of Africa and of a people, the Berbers, living upon the same lands and in the same manner since before Jesus was born.

The story is about Driss, Amroo and Omar, three boys belonging to a tribe of the Berbers, and their donkey, Pepperfoot, and will acquaint you with the manners and customs of these people who plow and harvest with the same kind of tools, drive camels and donkeys with the same saddles and harness as they did when Noah was building his Ark.

These three boys do not go to school, because the Berbers of today have no books or writing. They learn from copying their elders and from listening to stories around the fire. Thus, you see why the Berbers are great story-tellers. Mr. Davis knows the Berbers and their country well, for he has lived in one of their tent villages in the High Atlas, and has heard their stories at first hand. This book is published by Holiday House, New York: $2.

Legend of Saint George

Alice Dalgliesh has shortened and retold in "Saint George and the Dragon" this famous old legend from the original telling of Richard Johnson, and Lois Maloy has made illustrations which provide a truly medieval setting for this tale of a hero, of castles and armored knights, and of the rescue of a lovely lady.

Saint George, the patron saint of England, was born in the fair city of Coventry, and, as you know, was the champion bold who slew a terrible dragon with a fiery breath to rescue the Princess Sabra. You will enjoy reading this attractive book, with its clear, large type and fine interpretive pictures which will help you remember this old tale so often referred to in your reading. This book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York and London: $1.

A Mexican Boy

What do you think of a boy who didn't see why he should go to school? Of course, he had to go to school, and for a few weeks "he kept his eyes and ears so tightly shut that he learned exactly nothing."

"The Village That Learned to Read," by Elizabeth Kent Tarshis, tells the story of Pedro Lopez, a bright little boy who lived in the Mexican village of Benito Juarez. You'll laugh at Pedro, but don't make up your mind about him until you read about what happened when he made up his mind to run away to Mexico City and how this changed everything. Harold Haydon's drawings will make you better acquainted with Pedro, his country and his friends. This book is published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston: $2.

A 4-H Club

"Johnny of The 4-H Club," by Alice Alison Lide, will please 4-H boys and girls, and others as well, for it is a good story. It tells of Johnny Mack's hard work and fun too when he worked at the Hessel farm in Alabama.

Father Mack had been going through pretty hard times and, when he went off looking for work, Johnny had to take care of his Mother and baby sister. The Hessel boys got Johnny into the local 4-H Club, and what this meant to him almost seems an unbelievable story. But hard work and a goal brought success to Johnny. In the last chapter, "A 4-H Climax," there is a real surprise. This book is published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston: $1.75.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Horace and the Hen

"Madame Hen and Little Horace," by Hugh Heaton, is a farmyard story, told in rhyme, of an affectionate bird and her adopted son. Madame Hen, who had no eggs of her own to hatch out, is given a duck egg by Mrs. Quack, and so becomes the mother of little Horace. Her joy in Horace, however, is short-lived, because, unlike herself, he has a passion for the water.

So anguished is Madame Hen that her tears form a pool of their own, and how things might have ended is hard to say had not a sudden storm of wind and rain whipped the stream into a raging torrent and swept away a family of chickens in their coop. This gives Horace his chance of proving his true worth, and the story, which might so easily have ended sadly, finishes on a happy note. The book is published by Faber and Faber, London: 2s. 6d. net.

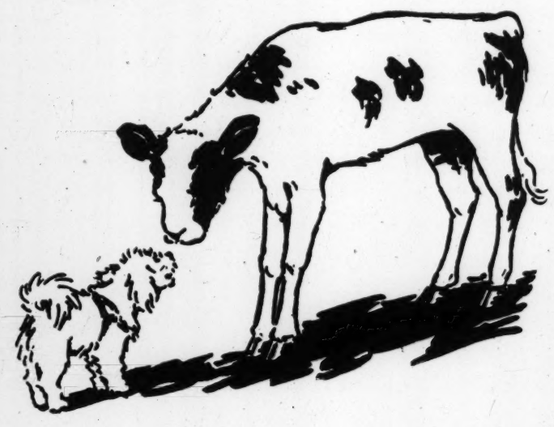
Puffin Books

Puffin Books for children, edited by Noel Carrington, printed in good, clear type on stout paper, and full of illustrations in gay colors, have made their appearance. Four are out already, and more are in preparation, including nature books. "On the Farm," by James Gardner (No. 4 in the series), gives the whole story of a farmer's life, including full descriptions of the machines used, which will delight the heart of a mechanically minded boy. We cannot help wishing that Nos. 1, 2, and 3 in the series had covered equally suitable and happy subjects instead of dealing exclusively with the war on land, sea, and air. The books are intended for children between the ages of 5 and 10. They are published by Penguin Books, Ltd., Harmondsworth Middlesex: 6d. net.

A Day With Mopsy By Mabel Betsy Hill

16. Mopsy saw Father Goose. She remembered him only too well.

"Ki, yi, yi!" screamed Mopsy. She ran as fast as her little legs could carry her. Just then Joe, the hired man, came along. "Hi, there, let Mopsy alone!" he shouted.



17. Then Joe took Mopsy to see the baby calf. The calf was cunning, and so gentle. Mopsy liked the calf.

"I'll come and see you, again, Baby Calf," she said.

18. "Must go see the field," said Mopsy to herself.

Oh, there was a big butterfly! Mopsy chased it. But the butterfly didn't mind. It knew Mopsy couldn't catch it.

19. Something went hop-hop.
"Hello, Bunny," said Mopsy.
"Hello, yourself," said Bunny.

20. "Mopsy, Mopsy, dinner!" called Grandma. Oh, my! off rushed Mopsy.

(And what happened after that you will read about on the page For Children next Monday.)

Those Quizzical "Quotes"

Quotation marks as,
Of course, you know,
Are two pairs of commas
Used to show
The words of another
Quoted—just so.
But commas different
From the others;
These are two pairs
Of twin brothers:
Funny little
Acrobats
That climb about
Like pussy cats,
Or like two pairs
Of flying birds—
Always at
The top of words;
First pair standing
On their noses,
The other stretching
On tip-toeses.

MARION DOYLE

The Daily Mail

The train goes whistling through the night,
O'er miles of shining rail;
It has to hurry on its way
To take the daily mail.

And high above us through the night,
The whirring airplanes sail;
Through fog and wind and cold they go,
To take the daily mail.

On storm swept seas great steamers toss,
'Mid treacherous storm and gale,
'Till safe at last they make their port,
To take the daily mail.

CLARA BELL THURSTON

Moon Snail and Her Neighbors

By Carroll Lane Fenton

When you play on the seashore, you find many empty shells. Some of them have small holes with smoothly sloping edges. These holes are as neat as those you can bore when you use Father's steel drill.

Holes in the shells were made by Moon Snail when she ate her lunch. Moon Snail's own shell is round and smooth, and is colored purplish, blue-gray and brown. It really is very pretty—when you can see it. Moon Snail often keeps most of it covered with her big, pearly-pink body.

Shall we watch Moon Snail eat her lunch? We find her crawling across the sand, under shallow water. Soon she comes to a stone where purple mussels are growing. In a moment she turns and climbs upon the stone.

A Hearty Dinner

Every mussel closes its shell, but that does not bother Moon Snail. She wraps her body around the biggest mussel, sticks out her rough tongue, and moves it to and fro. Soon she bores a hole through the purple shell. Then she reaches in with a pair of pincer-shaped jaws, which nip off pieces of meat. Moon Snail swallows every bite before she crawls away. Then we see the empty mussel shell, with a neat hole made by Moon Snail's tongue.

Many other snails also are found on the seashore. Some rock snails have very rough shells, but others are almost smooth. They also have many different colors. If you look carefully, you will find some rock snails that are white and others that are buff, yellow, brown, or striped. It is fun to see how many different-looking rock snails live on the shore of a single bay.

"Hat" Shells

Hat shells, or limpets, are about the queerest snails you can find. They look like wide, rough cones turned upside down. At night they crawl about, eating little plants. When they have finished their supper, every limpet goes back to the place it started from. There it settles down, to stay until it becomes hungry again.

And how it does stay! If you touch a limpet, it holds to the rock so tightly that you cannot pull it off. It turns its big, flat foot into a sucking part, or disc, that is stronger than your fingers.

Now find a limpet that has not been disturbed. Slip a broad, dull knife gently under its shell. Now you can lift it off and turn it over. You see the foot with which it clings to stones. Perhaps you also can see its "feelers," and the "skin" that builds its queer shell.

Put the limpet beside Moon Snail and a rock snail. You will see that they have shells, soft bodies, and feelers. But unless someone told you, would you ever guess that the limpet is a snail?

(The next "At the Shore" article will be about sea anemones and corals.)

It is fun to look for the different kinds of snails living on the same bay.

John Pigeon's First Flight

"What a stir!" exclaimed John Pigeon, pushing his beak around the door of the pigeon house.

"Keep out, keep out!" chirped his two elder brothers rather crossly. "Can't you see we're busy?"

John watched them preen their feathers, and when he saw the brown basket on the lawn he twittered, "You're off flying again. Can't I come?"

"No," said the eldest brother, "you're much too young. If anyone tied a message to your leg you'd shake it off."

John fluttered to the basket on the lawn and perched there sadly. He remembered what he had heard about their flights, how the pigeons were taken away in baskets, and then, after a long ride in a train or car, were set free to fly home; and how the best of them won prizes for arriving almost before one could say "Feathers!" three times.

He gave a deep sigh and thought, "If only I were older!"

Soon after that his owner came along carrying John's two brothers, and he had to hop off the basket for them to be put in. But to his surprise the man picked him up.

"All right, young 'un, I'll give you a chance, too," he said, and in half a minute John was with his brothers in that basket—but they weren't nearly as pleased as he was!

"Really, this place is altogether too crowded," said one. "I can't move my wings."

"Nor can I," replied the other.

John couldn't, either, but he didn't mind that.

Presently the basket was pushed into a waiting motor car, the man climbed in, and off they went, helter, skelter.

They drove, and they drove, and they drove, through wild and desolate country, and every now and then the man pulled something out of his pocket and studied it. The three pigeons watched him through holes in the wickerwork.

"What is he looking at?" said one of the brothers.

"It is a thing human beings call a compass," said the eldest. "It tells them which way to go. They're not clever enough to find their way without compasses, as we do."

At last, after driving along a forest path to the far side, the man stopped the car and took out one of John's brothers.

"Off you go!" he said, tossing him into the air. And off he went, over the forest and away.

Then he lifted out the other brother, and said, "Off you go!" And off he went, over the forest and away.

It was John's turn now, and while he was waiting he thought, "I must be clever!"

Suddenly the man gave an exclamation, and shook his compass.

"Broken!" he muttered. "I'll never manage to find my way back now!"

Shaking the compass didn't help matters at all, and goodness knows what he would have done if he hadn't happened to see John blinking at him anxiously. That gave him an idea.

"Young 'un," he said, speaking just as if John understood, "you can guide me—or take a message if that fails."

So he wrote something on a small piece of paper, and tied it to John Pigeon's leg, and after driving back through the forest he tossed him into the air, too. "Off you go!" he said.

First John started to the left, and came back; and then he started to the right, and came back. After that he flew straight ahead, and seemed more certain, and the man drove hard, trying to keep him in sight. Fortunately for him, as John was only a young bird, and a very new flier, he had to drop down and rest his wings sometimes, and then his owner caught him up. Every time they stopped the man found he was more familiar with the scenery, and at last he exclaimed, "Ah, I know my way from here!"

So did John, for at that moment he sped in a straight line for home carrying his important message. And when the man reached the gate a little later, he was just in time to prevent his friends from setting out to look for him.

"Mark my words," he told them, "that young pigeon will be a flying champion!"

You can imagine how proud John felt—for this is a story that really happened—and how happy he was when his brothers said they were sorry about the way they had treated him that morning.

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The Home Forum

The Next Best Thing

THE WIND caught my shoulders and blew me round the corner into a narrow side street. I had not meant to go that way. The side street was uninviting and led nowhere in particular; but to obey the wind was the line of least resistance, so I ran along before it. A lock of hair circled in an aggravating way in front of my eyes, and I paused by a small shop-window to adjust it, using one of the square panes for a makeshift mirror.

While I stood there, a sheet of paper flew toward me, twisted round and round my feet in a ridiculous manner and threw itself against a railing, panting for breath. I felt rather like that piece of paper myself; a little the worse for wear; a trifle frayed at the edges —untidy, in fact.

* * *

The lock of hair did not want to go back into place. Hair never does. Once loose, it wants to remain loose and enjoy itself. And who can blame it? But hair that flaps persistently can be irritating. I pushed and patted; and, while I did so, my eye fell upon an object in the shop window. And, quite suddenly, everything changed.

I forgot my hair; I forgot to wish the wind would take itself off and leave me alone. Instead I rose mentally with it, rejoicing in its wild, young vigor. There was the scent of paint around me, new paint; there was the consciousness of a stretch of pavement warm with sunshine; there was the sound of something snapping in the air, the sight of a small round object hopping and flying along before me.

All this happened in a second of time. My eye had alighted on the lid of a cardboard box, placed on the sloping shelf inside the panes. The lid contained an assortment of wooden tops, roughly made and violently painted. Beside them was a pile of equally rough whips, their new lashes still curling stiffly about their handles. The tops had done the trick.

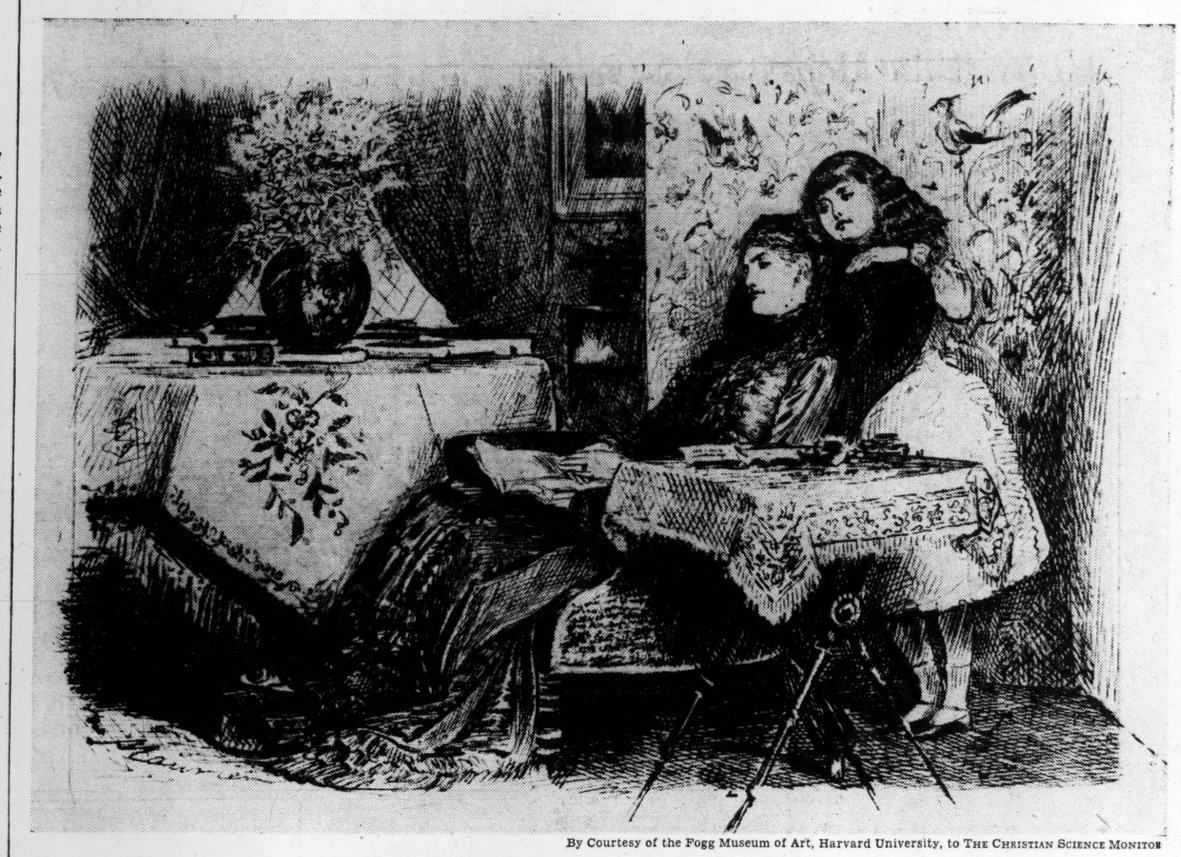
No spring is perfect without tops, for tops and wind go hand in hand. You can't spin tops properly unless everything else is spinning; unless the whole world is racing madly round and round; unless the trees are dancing, and the flowers are dancing, and the dust is dancing in the sun shafts, and the swallows, in their dips and dives, are making circles in the ponds.

* * *

That is how things stood when we were young, when we went to the shop in the High Street and bought our first tops. They wouldn't spin, of course; no tops will at first, however carefully you twist the lashes round them, however quickly and determinedly you pull those lashes away. You have to be patient for a long time, while the sun smiles and the wind laughs and all the other children's tops go round at a tremendous rate. But you will be rewarded in the end. You will feel the thrill of something really spinning beneath your hand; you will catch it in the lash and send it racing along, now in the air, now on the ground, whizzing away like the world itself when some giant caught it with his whip and sent it spinning through space long ago.

The tops were a halfpenny each, and the whips were a halfpenny each; and I had plenty of loose coppers in my pocket. But I didn't go in. It is no good having a top if you keep it wrapped up in paper, and something told me that that was all I could do with it. So I raced down the little road, pretending I was a top instead and that the wind was spinning me. It was the next best thing.

D. A. L.



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"INSTINCTIVE GRATITUDE": *A Drawing by George Du Maurier*

GEORGE LUIS PALMELLA BUSSON DU MAURIER (1834-1896) was half French, half English. He was brought up in France where he studied in the studio of Gleyre together with J. A. M. Whistler. After 1860, he lived in London where he became an illustrator and caricaturist, depicting largely the fashionable world in the manner of Thackeray. He met Charles Keene, who introduced him to John Leech, both eminent draftsmen of the day. Du Maurier wrote of his excitement in meeting Leech, and, fearing lest he be taken for a foreigner on account of his name, "unnecessarily went out of my way to assure him that I was rather more English than John Bull himself." Du Maurier eventually succeeded Leech on the staff of "Punch."

It is interesting to read Du Maurier's little volume, "Social Pictorial Satire," in which he holds forth on the subject of drawing and illustration, appreciating their qualities and finding the proper place for them among the other arts. In drawing, he dreamed of the counterpart of Dickens, George Eliot, Thackeray, and Trollope. He asked for a reasonable education in draftsmanship, corresponding to the liberal education which people expected in the other arts. "It is a kind of hybrid profession still in its infancy—hardly recognized as a profession at all—something halfway between literature and art—yet potentially combining all that is best and most essential in both." He was a pioneer of modern illustration. It is interesting to follow the course of events in his biography, for he turned to journalism after 1880 and subsequently wrote the famous "Trilby" and "Peter Ibbetson."

Henry James wrote in estimate of Du Maurier's talents, "but he remains on the whole, pencil in hand, a wonderfully copious and veracious historian of his age and his civilization."

DOROTHY ADLOW

This Kind of a Mother Peter Had

WHEN PETER came to think of it, sure enough, there wasn't any part of the farm his mother hadn't a part in. She had spread the home she had made out of the house to all the four winds and the farthest edges of the farm. Peter couldn't think of the space between the back of the toolshed and the orchard without thinking of her, for there was her strawberry bed. She spent as much time there as in her kitchen, with the powder of the rhubarb blossoms on her nose and the cherry-birds scolding her for keeping them away from the cherries beginning to have red on their cheeks. They looked at her out of their jet-bead eyes set in the velvet panels each side of their topknots, started up and set the air afire with the red sparks on their wings. The robins bounced off with eyes wide with rage and bills up forty-five degrees. Beyond were the fifteen hives, and honey bees coming home like gilt sparks, red-hot with molten sweets. Peter's mother had her hand there, too, for she had most of the care of the honey harvest. . . .

Even when you went to the ends of the island, you found Peter's mother there. On the far side of Cranberryhorn, where the bull spruces were bearded like old men who hadn't been disturbed for years. Peter always brought home pockets full of that moss to use as whiskers in their theatre under the Scarred Hemlock. There were patches of blackberries there, and the berries would find their way into Peter's house in jams. On Misery Hill there wasn't a secret valley Peter's mother hadn't found strawberries in. She bent down the Long Reach huckleberry bushes where only the deer walked three hundred and sixty-four days of the year. She even found berries on the Mash. She took the boat and went after them all by herself, and came home on a September day with bushels of cranberries glowing with the first touch of the frost heaped around her. She took Peter once, and the tide went out, and she had to push the boat home ahead of them two miles on the mud.

You could see what kind of a mother Peter had by going down cellar. She didn't preserve fruits for one Winter ahead. She preserved them for the lifetime of her children. Her tiers of jars ran round the four walls of the cellar. The sun came through jellies and preserves and made the place look like a church. In one spot, in front of the south window, it looked like the red-green-gold window Peter sat by in the first Parish pew. There were old-fashioned jugs with blue scrolls painted on them. They were full of blueberry sauce. There were whole flocks of ducks sleeping in some jars, and whole tribes of crabs in others. The jars even came up along both sides of the cellar stairs.

You could see what kind of a mother she was, from the melodeon in the front room right out to the big table in the back. Four weeks in town with Miriam doing what she could on an oilstove had shown Peter what kind of a cook his mother was. Visits to aunts had, too. His mother could take a bit of flour, some salt pork, and no matter what kind of fish, and turn out something that put sunshine into a dark Winter's day. She went in especially for deep pies cooked with pork—the kind that you put almost everything in and baked in a deep iron pan. She made cookies that were bubbles of airy honey with one hand, while she basted the meat with the other. What she could do with halibuts' heads and ribbons of salt pork was a miracle. She never measured anything. She threw everything together as she put her mind on her singing. But masterpieces sizzled on the oven floor when she threw open the door.—From "Lost Paradise," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Two Impudent Mice

O small wood-mice with brown enormous ears,
who have deserted trees for pantry shelves,
left moonlit grass for bread and jam and cheese,
you are like mischievous and merry elves.

I startled you tonight when you were feasting:
you stared at me a moment in surprise,
friendly and shy. And gaily then you nibbled,
defying caution with your shining eyes.

Little brown specks of life, I bid you welcome
to apple-butter feasts, but is it nice
to rashly act as though this were *your* pantry
and I the bold intruder, cheeky mice?

FRANCES FROST

A Beginner in Bookloving

EDMUND was as fond of books as a water spaniel of a pool. He scented a library afar off and knew the rounds of them. All through that long midsummer recess, he trotted from one door to another of the homes where books abided. Gussie Green had parents who in turn had a library. There was a library in Mr. Daniel Coit's house,—besides pictures, prints, and curios. There were other libraries, twoscore of them, such as they were, but not all the libraries belonged to folk he patronized. He passed by on the other side when he came to a house where he felt that he was not wanted. But when he came to Tom and Ed Harland's house, or to Gussie's, or to Mr. Coit's, he slipped through the gate, and mounting the doorstep, stood at the threshold with his cap in his hand. If he laid hold of the Harland house knocker, it was just in his delight in being tall enough when a-tiptoe to reach it. Having stirred the great brazen S, he let it down in place noiselessly.

After patient waiting, if no one appeared, he tried the next house, and the next, and the next, until at last some kind mother espied him and called, "Is that you, little Ned? Come in!" And Edmund came in, flushing to the finger tips with joy, and with breath shortened for very eagerness. . . .

But if dancing-footed, rosy-lipped Gussie saw him at the gate, she flew to the door, and snatched him by the hand, and cried out, "Oh, come on in, Ned!" and Ned, glancing past her at the bookshelves, entered his desired Eden blissfully.

Gussie had a book of fairy tales,—The White Cat, Aladdin's Lamp, Puss in Boots,—it was the first book that Edmund read from cover to cover. Time after time he read the tales, and yet each time that he came to the end of one of them he gave way to a prodigious sigh of satisfaction. With so heavy odds against the hero, the happy-ever-afterwards ending always seemed an impossibility. He trembled for the White Cat lest she should fail to appear in time to entertain her rescuer; he trembled for the prince lest he should turn back at the crucial hour. Rapt beyond time and place by his loving solicitude for the prospective lovers, he would whisper to the prince, "Go on—don't stop—it's all right—just go on a little farther." And to the White Cat he would murmur with the compassionating encouragement of an angel, "Don't cry, White Cat; he'll come back—he's coming back—right on the next page!" But this was when he was quite alone. When Gussie read the tales aloud to him, he sat motionless, with all his seething fears and hopes and sighs pent close and fast, and with his luminous deep eyes as big as saucers, until the final word was reached. And then he said "Gussie, if it were not for Captain Marryat, I am sure that your book would be the finest book that ever was written."—From "A New England Childhood," by MARGARET FULLER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Two Gates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS NOT a new fact—it is but more universally evident—that humanity stands before two gates; and upon the choice it makes of the gate it will pass through depends the course of human history. When Greece was in its childhood, a glimmering of this truth was symbolized in the myth of the two gates of sleep, one of which was an ivory gate and the other a gate of horn. In the abode of sleep through the fair-seeming ivory gate issued dreams that would delude and betray. Through the austere gate of horn issued dreams that would "come true," that would reach fulfillment and achievement. But always these gates were in the abode of sleep, the realm of dreams and myths.

That myth was in the far-distant past, the age of antiquity. Startling as it may seem, however, we have not yet emerged wholly from the influence of mythology, for humanity in general still believes in evil as real. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Christian Healing, pp. 9, 10): "Life in matter is a dream: sin, sickness, and death are this dream. Life is Spirit; and when we waken from the dream of life in matter, we shall learn this grand truth of being. St. John saw the vision of life in matter; and he saw it pass away, —an illusion." Christ Jesus also described two gates, and bade mortals choose by which way they would go. He counseled (Matthew 7:13, 14), "Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

The word "strait," as used by Jesus, had the meaning of "narrow; not broad; giving little room." And how prone mortals are to avoid the "strait gate," the narrow way "which leadeth unto life," for the reason that they have not understood the scientific purport of "strait" as Jesus used the term. In the light of Christian Science this calls for the denial of the claims of material sense, a constant overcoming of material desires, theories, and aims. And this denial—instant and vigorous though it may be—is not enough. It must be accompanied by an understanding affirmation of the spiritual fact which refutes and counters the argument of material sense, whatever that argument or evidence may be at the time. This effort to overcome the belief in evil or matter as having substance or reality means not swerving to the right or to the left in devious paths of indulgence of material sense, which, however fair-seeming, can only betray and bring suffering in the end. The strait gate does not lead to meandering, purposeless routes, vain paths of restless inquiry into humanly evolved philosophies, ways of intellectual pride, self-will, or domination.

He who loved all mankind knew well the exceeding great joy of the path leading Spiritward to man's true heritage of dominion over the illusion of sense. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 230): "If sickness and sin are illusions, the awakening from this mortal dream, or illusion, will bring us into health, holiness, and immortality. This awakening is the forever coming of Christ, the advanced appearing of Truth, which casts out error and heals the sick."

Is not this the heart's desire of all humanity—to be liberated from the constrictions and burdens of evil, including disease and sin? Paul uttered the urgent appeal (Ephesians 5:14-16): "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light. See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise, redeeming the time, because the days are evil." With the present-day claims of a world filled with strife, suffering, and impending evil, there is imperative need for us to walk wisely. Each one stands before the gates of which the Master spoke. Men are seeing more and more clearly that the broad path of material sense can only lead to the destruction of those priceless liberties which make life dear and enduring. Only as men "enter . . . in at the strait gate" will they find true liberty, that liberty which is universal and imperishable.

Increased spiritual vision has come to many who are following the great Exemplar and his divinely scientific method of overcoming evil's pretense to power and intelligence. He proved the divine Principle with scientific certainty. He demonstrated the truth of every statement he made as to the reality of ever-present good and the utter falsity of all that would oppose its unceasing activity. Thus he made evident his correct knowledge of God and the operation of spiritual law. His was the practical religion of works.

The verities of spiritual being have been and will forever be real, present, changeless. Whatever was at any time untrue will never become true. Perception of divine reality cannot be gained through the gate of dreams, but only through the gate of spiritual understanding. This is the way of Christ, Truth, which leads us ever on to higher and higher realization of the changeless perfection of real being. By this way alone can mankind achieve ultimate peace and the unity of all nations and peoples.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

De to Porte

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DET ER IKKE nogen ny Sandhed—det er blot mere universelt iøjnefaldende—at Menneskene staar foran to porte; og Valget af hvilken Port, de vil gaa igennem, betinger Gangen i Menneskehedens Historie. Da Grækenland endnu var i sin Barndom, symboliserede man et Glimt af denne Sandhed i Myten om Søvnens to Porte, hvoraf den ene var en Elfenbensport, medens den anden var af Horn. I Søvnens Rige kom gennem den tilsyneladende skønne Elfenbensport de Drømme, som skuffer og forleder os. Gennem den jævne og enkle Hornport kom Drømmene, der vilde "gaa i Opfyldelse", der vilde opnaa Fuldbyrdelsen. Men altid fandtes disse Porte i Søvnens, i Drømmenes, i Myternes Rige.

Denne Myte tilhørte den fjærne Fortid, Antiken. Det kan maaske synes mærkeligt, men vi har endnu ikke helt frigjort os for Paavirkningen af Mytologi, for Menneskeheden i det store og hele tror paa det onde som en Virkelighed. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, skriver (*Christian Healing*, S. 9 og 10): "Liv i Materie er en Drøm: Synd, Sygdom og Død udgør denne Drøm. Liv er Aand; og naar vi vaagner op af Drømmen om Liv i Materie, vil vi tilegne os denne store Sandhed om Væren. Apostelen Johannes saa denne Vision af Liv i Materie; og han saa den svinde bort —en Illusion." Kristus Jesus gav os ligeledes en Beskrivelse af to Porte og bad de dødelige vælge, hvilken Vej de vilde følge. Han gav os følgende Raad (Matthæus-Evangeliet 7:13, 14): "Gaar ind ad den snævre Port; thi den Port er vid, og den Vej er bred, som fører til Fortabelsen; og de ere mange, som gaa ind ad den; thi den Port er snæver, og den Vej er trang, som fører til Livet, og de ere faa, som finde den."

Ordet "snæver", som Jesus anvendte det, betyder "trang; ikke bred; som giver ringe Plads". Og hvor tilbøjelige er ikke de dødelige til at undgaa den "snævre Port", den trange Vej, "som fører til Livet", fordi de ikke har forstaaet den videnskabelige Betydning af "snæver", som Jesus brugte dette Udtryk. I Lys af Kristen Videnskab forlanger dette Benægtelse af den materielle Sansnings Krav, en stadig Overvindelse af materielle Ønsker, Teorier og Maal. Men denne Benægtelse—hvor øjeblikkelig og kraftig den end maatte være—er ikke tilstrækkelig. Den maa ledsages af en forstaaende Bekræftelse af den aandelige Kendsgerning, som modbeviser og afparerer den materielle Sansnings Argument, hvad nu dette Argument i Øjeblikket maatte være. Denne Stræben efter at overvinde Troen paa det onde som Substans eller Virkelighed vil sige, at man ikke turer om til højre og venstre paa vildsomme Veje i den materielle Sansnings Nydelser, som kan synes rene og skønne, men som kun kan ende i Skuffelse og Lidelse. Den snævre Vej fører ikke til bugtende, formaalsløse Veje, ørkesløse Stier, i hvileløs Søgen i menneskelig udviklede Filosofier, Veje i intellektuel Hovmod, Egensindighed eller Herredømme.

Han, som elskede den hele Menneskehed, kendte til fulde den overordentlig store Glæde ved den Vej, som fører mod Aanden til Menneskets sande Arv, Herredømme over Sansningens Illusion. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 230): "Hvis Sygdom og Synd er Illusioner, vil en Opvaagnen fra denne dødelige Drøm eller Illusion føre os ind i Sundhed, Hellighed og Udødelighed. Denne Opvaagnen er Kristi evige Komme, Sandhedens fremskredne Forløber, som uddriver Vildfarelse og helbreder de syge."

Er ikke dette hele Menneskehedens dybeste Ønske—at blive befriet for det ondes Lænker og Byrder, der omfatter Sygdom og Synd? Paulus gav os følgende indtrængende Paamindelse (Brevet til Efeserne 5:14-16): "Vaagn op, du, som sover, og staa op fra de døde, og Kristus skal lyse for dig! Ser derfor nøje til, hvorledes I vandre, ikke som uvise, men som vise, saa I kobe den belejlige Tid, efterdi Dagene ere onde." Med vore Dages Paastand om en Verden, fuld af Kamp og Lidelse og truende Ondskab, er det bydende nødvendigt for os at gaa frem med Klogskab. Enhver af os staar foran de Porte, som Mesteren talte om. Menneskene ser klarere og klarere, at den materielle Sansnings brede Vej kun kan føre til Tilintetgørelse af de kostelige Former for Frihed, som gør Livet værdifuldt. Kun naar Mennesker "gaar ind ad den snævre Port", vil de finde sand Frihed, den altomfattende og uforgængelige Frihed.

Voksende aandelig Vision er kommet til mange, som følger vort store Forbillede og den guddommelig videnskabelige Maade, hvorpaa han besejrede det ondes Krav paa Magt og Intelligens. Med videnskabelig Sikkerhed beviste han det guddommelige Princip. Han demonstrerede Sandheden i hver Erklæring, han gav om Virkeligheden i det stedsenærværende gode og den ubetingede Usandhed i alt, som prøver paa at modsætte sig det godes uophørlige Aktivitet. Saaledes viste han sin korrekte Kundskab om Gud og den aandelige Lovs Virksomhed. Hans Religion var den praktiske Gerningernes Religion.

Den aandelige Værens Sandheder har altid været og vil i al Evighed forblive virkelige, nærværende og uforanderlige. Alt hvad der til en hvilken som helst Tid var usandt, vil aldrig blive sandt. Erkendelse af guddommelig Virkelighed kan aldrig opnaas gennem Drømmenes Port, men kun gennem den aandelige Forstaaelses Port. Dette er Kristi Sandhedens Vej, som fører os evigt fremad til højere og højere Erkendelse af den virkelige Værens uforanderlige Fuldkommenhed. Alene ad denne Vej kan Menneskeheden opnaa den endelige Fred og Enheden mellem alle Nationer og Folkeslag.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

To No Applause

Daily between the rose bushes
A spider walks his thread.
When a man does it
On a rope overhead,
He is applauded.
The spider has no applause.
But this little song instead.
Daily between the rose bushes
A spider walks his thread.

KEITH THOMAS

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Intimate Message: Washington

Deceptive Lull in Washington ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Jottings from a reporter's notebook:

Washington has seemed unreasonably quiet this week, a sort of enormous quiet which hung uncertainly over the Capital as the shape and meaning of the Russo-German War began slowly to emerge.

For the most part the confidential dispatches which the Government received from its embassies in Moscow and Berlin added little or nothing to what was recorded in the press and radio, so complete is the totalitarian censorship at its source. American diplomats could send, in code, what they could find out, which was precious little, and at his mid-week press conference the President complained that as yet he wasn't getting any more information than we were.

But this quiet, this appearance of suspended activity, is mostly on the surface because there is no question but that the United States is intent upon taking full advantage of Germany's preoccupation of the Eastern Front to carry forward its unyielding objective, the defeat of Hitlerism.

Aid to China will be increased. The United States is sending Owen Lattimore to Chungking as special political advised to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

America's assistance to Russia will take the form, almost entirely, of rushing every sparable offensive weapon to Britain in order that the Royal Air Force, by increasing the intensity of its raids on the Western Front, may divide the Reich's forces.

There is every reason to expect that the American "neutrality" patrol, strengthened by reinforcements from the Pacific Fleet, is extending its sway farther and farther across the Atlantic. Two results: lend-lease goods should be arriving faster and safer and more of the British Fleet will be free for vital duty elsewhere.

Adolf Hitler is getting nowhere in his efforts to win the war by offering "peace."

As long as Winston Churchill is Prime Minister of Britain and Franklin Roosevelt is President of the United States there will be no appeasement of Hitler, no appeasement "peace," in fact, no appeasement. American policy is now fixed on that point. It is implacable. The United States will not accept a Hitler-dominated world and Hitler will be judged by his acts, not by his words.

Eduard Beneš exiled President of the exile Czechoslovak Government was allowed to use the British radio in London last week to give the most plausible explanation yet of the Hess affair.

He suggested that there was evidence to show that Rudolf Hess, Hitler's No. 2 man and unwaveringly anti-Russian, made his dramatic flight to Britain with Hitler's knowledge to offer the British an "honorable" peace in return for which the Nazis would turn their attack on the Soviet Union.

The British refused to bite. But the real test is yet to come. It will come, [illegible]ringly and seductively, if Germany is able to pu[illegible]ussia conclusively out of the fighting in six weeks to two months or sooner. Then watch out for the "peace" offensive, a veritable blitzkrieg "peace" offensive, but better described as the "surrender" offensive.

Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt—whose telephones connect without difficulty and more frequently than we think—will not be fooled. They are committed "to victory."

The best-informed military opinion in Washington is that Germany invaded Russia not primarily to acquire new food supplies, more oil resources, and other reserves but above all to crush the Russian Army. In other words, having immobilized Russia by diplomacy during the preliminary stages of the war, Hitler determined to immobilize Russia by defeat before embarking upon the decisive stage of the war.

Thus the Nazis, hazarding a two-front war now, are really acting to eliminate wholly the danger of a two-front war when comes the final showdown with Britain—and America. This is why it is in Britain's interest and in America's interest to help Russia deplete and, if possible, defeat Germany in the East.

Above all Hitler is trying to make his attack on the U. S. S. R. appear to be a war of Naziism against Communism. A good guide is that if Hitler seeks to make it appear that way, it isn't true.

Hitler's attack on Russia doesn't show that Naziism is per se anti-Communist any more than Hitler's alliance with Russia showed that Naziism was pro-Communist. But it does prove this: that Hitlerism cannot stand competing totalitarianism any more than it can stand competing democracy.

We will understand that war better if we understand that for all free countries it is not a war of ideologies but a war of self-preservation.

This explains Finland's awkward and anomalous position. This little democracy, allied by Britain and aided by the United States when it was attacked by Russia, is now joining forces with Germany, Britain's and America's declared enemy, to fight Russia whom Britain and America are aiding to defeat Germany.

Honorable, debt-paying Finland is caught in the middle. We will understand its course best if we simply see that to its highest lights it, too, is fighting for self-preservation.

And finally, the United States is not proposing to aid Russia; it is proposing to aid Russian resistance to Hitler. There is an important difference.

The Country Speaks: Arizona

This City Shines ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Tucson is proof that the basic rules of moral conduct, heeded, affect the lives of cities as well as men. It exemplifies a precept from antiquity, paraphrased to include men in groups as well as singly: "As a city thinketh in its heart, so is it."

A visitor poking around Tucson will not accidentally turn over any civic chips and find crawling things hidden there. The municipality does not sweep any dust under its civic rugs. Tucson's streets and even its alleys are clean, almost spotlessly so, because of the clean, almost spotless intent and purpose that govern the city's affairs.

This visitor, entering Tucson by one of the fine highways that radiate from the city, was impressed at the outer fringes by the white or bright-colored buildings, looking as clean as snowdrifts or ocean surf, that stream outward from the city to welcome newcomers. Farthest flung outposts are the motels or auto courts, made up of many doll-like houses, which vie with each other in the matter of cleanliness and brightness, as they do also in the matter of low charges to the tourist.

Outposts Set Tone for City

These cheery outposts seem almost to set the tone for the city. But since they are a newer manifestation it becomes apparent they merely reflect the square, neat, white or pastel-shaded Spanish influence of the older portions of the city. Civic pride and its beautifying effects are both full-blown in Tucson, and not due to some recent, ephemeral "drive" or urge.

A newspaper reporter from other parts is challenged at once by Tucson's "spotless town" aspects to find the cause thereof and tell other Western—and Eastern—cities how one comparatively small municipality, subject to all the ordinary forces that sway civic progress everywhere, has achieved an almost gem-like flawlessness in the sometimes difficult fields of civic physical and moral cleanliness.

The "secret" is no secret. It is as simple as one of the basic rules of elementary mathematics. If two is added to two, the result is four. Tucson has merely added two and two.

Mayor H. E. Jaastad of Tucson is an architect when he is not busy as Mayor. As an architect he plans well and builds carefully. He has carried his architectural methods from the field of beautiful small homes—with which Tucson is well supplied—into the field of his civic activities.

Mayor Jaastad has served five terms of two years each. Four times he was re-elected without opposition. Prior to his Mayoralty he served four years and four months in the City Council.

"Young people come from all over the world to attend the School of Mines at the University of Arizona here in Tucson," says Mayor Jaastad. "Arizona parents of about 3,000 students send their sons and daughters here to the University each year. The honor of our city is behind the pledge that we will take good care of them, and that we will keep evil influences out of this community, both for their sakes and our own."

Careful Checkup Made

Mayor Jaastad's method of keeping his city decent might seem very mysterious and like a detective story, if he would let it. He explains it simply.

"At intervals I call in trusted representatives of time-tested investigating agencies from other parts of the country, and tell them I want a complete report as to gambling or any other form of vice that may be trying to get a foothold here. I go over their reports with our police executives, and we take whatever action is needed."

The 3,000 University students, a predominating group in the city's normal population of slightly less than 40,000, give the city a youthful appearance. They are bright facets in the jewel-like, many-colored beauty of this city, set in the dark green serenity of the pristine American desert.

The people of Tucson obviously wanted a clean, decent, beautiful, well-kept city. So they chose as Chief Executive a man with ideals, a planner, one with a bold courage which would not compromise with the forces which too frequently undermine a city's good intent. These factors are the two-plus-two of Tucson's equation in civic virtue.

Tucson is a fine little city, appealing alike to home folk, to parents of young people there for schooling, and to the better class of tourists. Two plus two always equal four.

To Change the Subject:

Miss Cochran Does It ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

The minute I saw the headlines I knew it was Jacqueline Cochran.

"American Woman Flies U. S. Bomber to England." It could be none other. I knew because I'd talked about it with Miss Cochran. She's had this very thing in mind since last September.

Not that she foresaw then, perhaps, a trans-Atlantic flight to England. But she was positive that American women fliers could be of tremendous assistance to the regular air corps as ferry pilots, air couriers, and instructors.

She outlined her ideas without waste of words, as we jounced along in a taxi on the way to the airport. That was last fall—long before most of us even realized the full implications of national defense as it touched the men, to say nothing of women.

Yes, she had heard that Russian women had flown in actual combat in the Russian-Finnish war. It might be true; it might not. In any event, she disapproved. She stuck firmly to her conviction, however, that women aviators have a definite place behind the lines.

She pointed to Hannah Reitsch, who is a captain in the German Air Corps, and has taught many German pilots to fly. She mentioned the active service of English women fliers as ferry pilots.

She Proves Her Point

American women can do as much, she had asserted. Now she has proved it. It's more than a personal achievement. It's more than just another record for Jacqueline Cochran. She has done for American women fliers what the Wright brothers did for aviation itself. She has started them off on a useful flying career. At least, that is what I'm sure she hopes to have accomplished.

When I talked with her last fall, she deplored the fact that women, so far, have been unable to get into commercial aviation. "The field is so limited," she pointed out, "as far as women are concerned." Then she quickly added, "But there is a very important place for women fliers, I believe, in national defense."

Ten months later, she ferried a bomber to England. But that's the way she does things. Flying isn't a fad with Jacqueline Cochran. It's a progressive experience, and accomplishment. Her many flying records stand as evidence.

For three successive years, she has won the Harmon Trophy and title of "the outstanding women flier of the world." Not surprising at all for one who in April of last year bettered the world's speed record held by Ernest Seibert, German Army pilot.

Her Plane Is Her Car

Nor did Miss Cochran take any back seat in the Bendix transcontinental air derby of 1938, when she flashed over the finish line ahead of 10 men in that race, to pocket first-prize money.

When she isn't flying in competition, this airwoman uses an airplane as you and I use an automobile—in her work. She flies all over the country conducting her cosmetics business, and averages about 72,000 miles a year on business trips, she told me.

So I can well imagine that she took this little hop across the Atlantic in a Hudson bomber in a very practical stride.

My interview with her in September had been a catch-as-catch-can sort of affair. She had only about an hour, she said, and I hurried to meet her at a department store where she was ontroducing her cosmetics. We taxied immediately to the hotel, ate a hasty lunch, and were off to the airport. I watched her green airplane as it lifted over the field, all shiny in the sun.

I had seen and talked with this blond, brown-eyed flier hardly an hour—an hour with many interruptions, too. But I went back to my typewriter with a book full of notes, and a very definite impression of a vivid person. Jacqueline Cochran was good copy.

Now she has flown a bomber to England—at the controls all the way herself. "I hope to fly the Atlantic route again many times," she told reporters in England. And Miss Cochran, according to the record, is a woman of her word.

Franklin Rooseveltiana Ready for the Public

Vast collection of memorabilia now housed in library at Hyde Park as monument to President.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hyde Park, N. Y.

Some day historians—and ordinary Americans—will be able to visit Hyde Park and read there the intimate memoranda of these crucial years: presidential notes, perhaps, explaining Ambassador Winant's hurried flight to America or the memorable correspondence which must have preceded the Lease-Lend Act and all the jottings which culminated earlier in that array of historic legislation known as the New Deal.

Americans will find these at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, which the President dedicated today in simple ceremonies on the green ancestral Roosevelt acres above the wide Hudson. They will find in that Dutch colonial building, indeed, all the notes, letters, papers and documents of President Roosevelt since he first held public office in 1910.

Likewise they will find there the President's pet collections — of ships and matters nautical, of stamps—and the thousand and one items of memorabilia which a President, and particularly a President with the common touch, assembles or is presented with, in his years of office.

Job Will Take Years

The collection of Franklinia Rooseveltiana is ready; indeed, it open July 1. The papers, however, which make up the bulk of the library, are in only the first stages of cataloguing. The job will take 10 or 12 years, and the intimate papers of the White House will not be made available for cataloguing until the President leaves that abode.

Dedication was scheduled to be simple, homespun. The President wanted it that way. The library, since its inception, has been his chief recreation and hobby at Hyde Park. This week end, for instance, he brought up from Washington two more ships for the Naval Exhibition Room. He has visited the building as often as he could get away from the Washington strain.

When the naval exhibit was being arranged, he personally supervised the placing of the nautical prints. He has been in consultation on draperies and furnishings for other rooms. It may also be mentioned that archivists at work in the library kept a set of Chinese stamps, recently arrived from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, unmounted until the President arrived this week end. He likes to paste them in himself.

The Hyde Park neighbors, intimate friends and a handful of officials on hand today, may well have recalled the controversy the President's announcement of the library project caused two years ago.

His Own Memorial

Critics cried out then that a living President was building a memorial to himself. Republicans asked why Mr. Roosevelt could not store his precious papers in the Library of Congress, where they would be handy. When it was announced that the Federal Works Administration would maintain the building and grounds, it was ironically recalled that the self-same governmental department which chiseled the name "Hoover" off Boulder Dam was to spend money maintaining a Roosevelt structure.

The intervening years have answered a portion of the criticism. The library, costing $350,000, was built with funds obtained by popular subscription; it costs only about $20,000 a year to maintain.

As for the documents, historians and scholars who had originally consulted with the President came forward to remark that it was far better to have the presidential papers really collected and catalogued, whether at Hyde Park or Timbuctoo, than to have them largely lost, as has been the case with the documents of so many other American Chief Executives.

Adequate collections, it was recalled, exist only of Presidents Hoover and Hayes. For Thomas Jefferson, "exalted" of the Democrats, one must hunt from Washington to Philadelphia to Harvard to points West for a few precious private papers.

Criticism hardly applies to the presidential decision to assemble the State papers of one of the most important transition periods of American history, which will now apparently be embellished also with the documents of the "Fight for Freedom," or third term, years. It would, it is contended, be false modesty on the President's part to pretend that his Administration, with or without the third term, has not been one of the most important since 1776.

To make the record more compete, it is now planned to include other papers besides those of the President—papers which bear on vital policies and events.

That Mr. Roosevelt should have decided, at the same time, that Americans would want to travel to Hyde Park to view his collections of ships and see the thousand and one gifts which kings and premiers, housewives and cowboys, have bestowed upon him, critics may say, testifies to a large bump of importance. It may, rather, bespeak a rather good understanding of what the average American would like to find in a museum.

Week in and week out, it may safely be predicted, Americans are going to trek to Hyde Park and wander through the Naval Exhibition Room with its comprehensive collection of prints and ship models. They are going to applaud the pictures of Civil War naval battles and thrill with reading the original log of the Constitution, open to the account of its successful encounter with the Cyane and the Levant.

Desk of Wilson

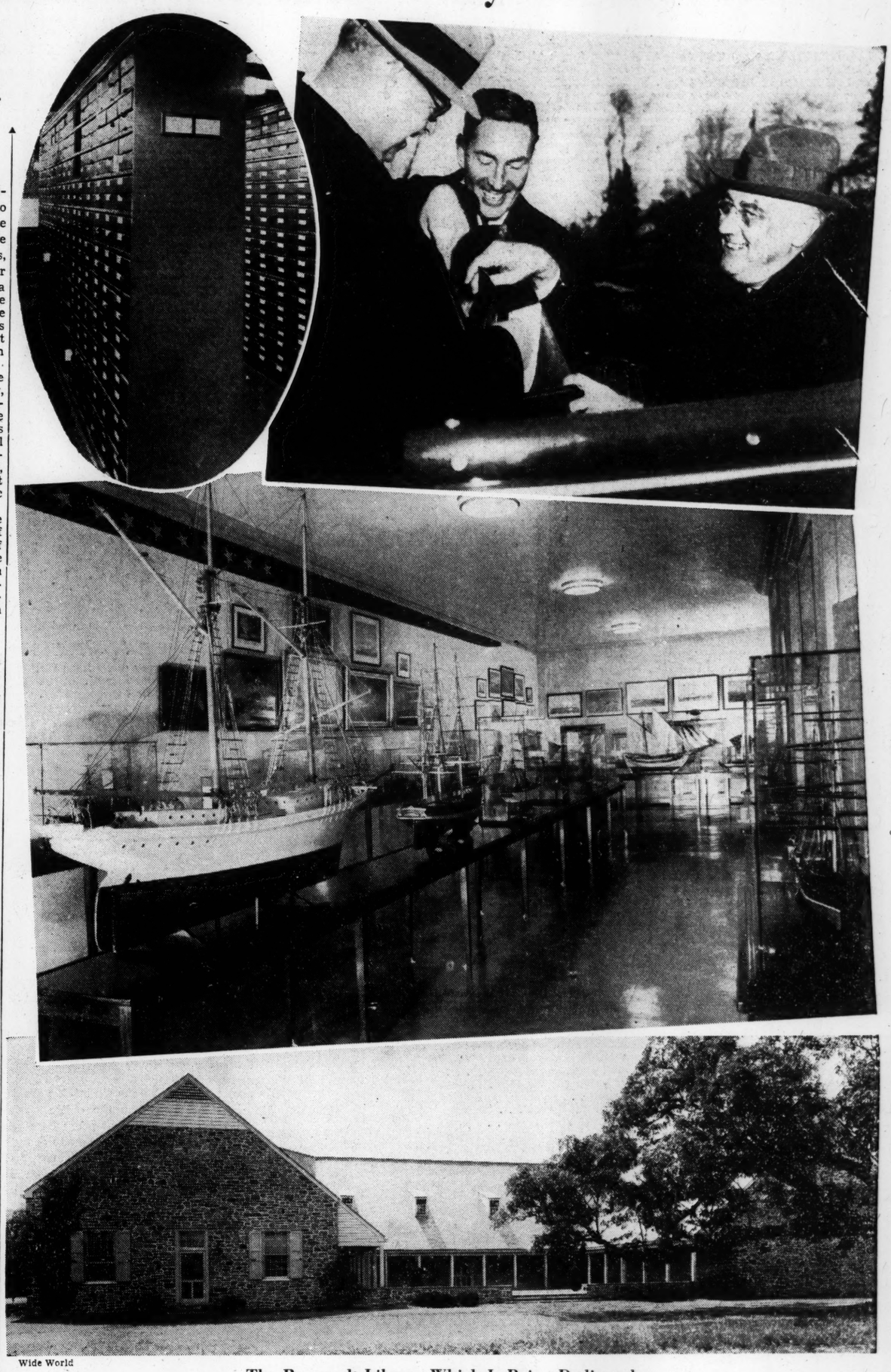
When visitors peer into the President's own office there and are told that the desk he has chosen was that used by President Woodrow Wilson on the steamship George Washington en route to Paris—a desk on which presumably much drafting of League of Nations ideals was done—they may well believe that Wilson's Democratic successor in the White House also plans for a world association of nations.

In the main exhibition room visitors are going to admire the news photographs picking out intimate moments of a President's years—a chat with Will Rogers, a laugh with Jack Garner, egg-rolling on the White House lawn, days at Warm Springs. And they are going to love especially the Oddities Room.

The President, deeply touched with the myriad gifts which Tom, Dick and Harry, and the womenfolk, too, have carved, chiseled, glued, crocheted, knitted or sewed and sent on to the White House, wanted some room in which to locate these items. Here they are, or as many as can be conveniently exhibited at one time—autographed baseballs, an ornately-carved clock, items of apparel and every sort of key and cane. At one end, like a Buddha, sits the famous Gridiron Dinner "Sphynx" statue of the President, made wholly of newspaper pulp and "grinning, but not saying anything about the third term."

After all, it may be said, when a very personable and photogenic President grins, talks, rides and works his way through memorable years, it would be cruel to posterity not to keep a big, colorful, three-dimensional record of it all somewhere.

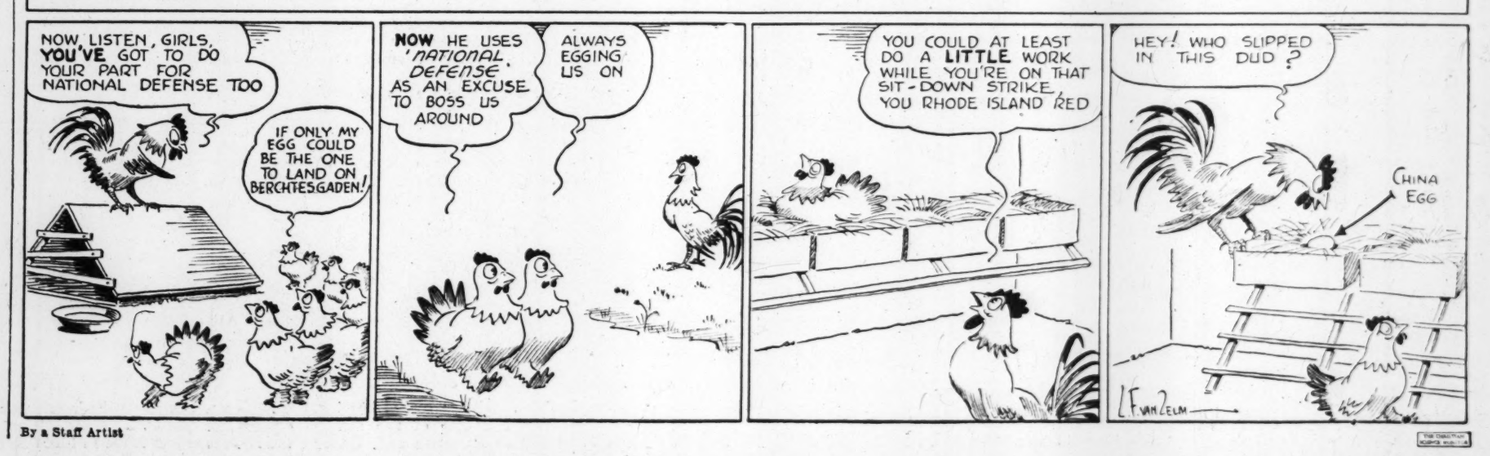
Mr. Roosevelt vastly enjoys the job of being President, but Hyde Park neighbors say that a part of his heart is truly in the highlands—the Hudson highlands of family acres—where the work of recording for all time a critical decade of American history is under way.



Wide World

The Roosevelt Library Which Is Being Dedicated

Upper left—A section of the files which will hold the letters received by the President. Upper right—President Roosevelt placing papers in the box placed in the cornerstone. With the President are Frank Walker (holding box) and R. D. W. Connor, U. S. Archivest. Center—Some of President Roosevelt's ship models shown in the Library on the estate of the President at Hyde Park, N. Y.


NEWS ITEM— THE NATION'S HENS ARE DOING THEIR PART IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM BY INCREASING PRODUCTION
NOW, LISTEN, GIRLS, YOU'VE GOT TO DO YOUR PART FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE TOO
IF ONLY MY EGG COULD BE THE ONE TO LAND ON BERCHTESGADEN!
NOW HE USES 'NATIONAL DEFENSE' AS AN EXCUSE TO BOSS US AROUND
ALWAYS EGGING US ON
YOU COULD AT LEAST DO A LITTLE WORK WHILE YOU'RE ON THAT SIT-DOWN STRIKE, YOU RHODE ISLAND RED
HEY! WHO SLIPPED IN THIS DUD?
CHINA EGG
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Sub-Par Figures Registered by Defending Champion and Two Other Contenders

Horton Smith, Nettelbladt And Al Brosch Finish in 68

BULLETIN

OSTERVILLE, Cape Cod, June 30—Horton Smith of Pinehurst, N. C., defending champion, Harry Nettelbladt, Framingham C. C., and Al Brosch of Farmingdale, N. Y., all tied with scores of 68, four below par, this morning in the opening round of the 72-hole Massachusetts State open golf championship on th eOyster Harbors course here. Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Winchester pro, and one of the favorites, recovered from a poor start to score a par 72.

By Gordon Campbell
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The finest field in the 35 year history of the Massachusetts open golf championship teed off over the picturesque Oyster Harbors Club course here today, with a total of 101 golfers seeking the crown won last year by Horton Smith of Pinehurst, N. C.

In view of yesterday's results in practice rounds, it was apparent that the two-day battle would result in a chase of Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, whose 68—a cool four under par—indicated he is in high form as he shoots for his fourth title in the past six tourneys. McSpaden outstripped all others who tried out their shots yesterday by two strokes, with Wee Willie Turnesa, the former national amateur champion, standing second with a 70. McSpaden and Turnesa, together with former national open champion Tony Manero of Salem, who had a 71, were the only ones to crack the course par of 72.

285 Score to Win

Most of the players preferred not to keep a card, tuning up their games by playing several balls on each hole. E. Gene Andersen, Oyster Harbors pro who was runner-up here last year, was even par on his round, as was Sergeant Johnny Thoren of Camp Edwards, the former pro at Woodland. Despite the lack of low scoring, it was the general opinion in the locker room last night that sub-par figures will be required to win. Andersen declared he thought the winning would be 285, and he was quite willing to settle for that figure himself.

While McSpaden was generally regarded as the favorite, it was agreed that he will have his work cut out to finish ahead of the many outstanding golfers in the two day, 72 hole grind. Originally it was planned to make the tournament this year one of the most attractive events in the country. Plans fell through, however, and it was thought at first that the quality of the field would suffer. Unexpectedly it has done just the opposite.

Other Notables

Mel Merritt, President of the M. G. A. and the one who planned the augmented open, expressed his pleasure at the results. "It has turned out much better than we expected" he declared yesterday as he finished a nine hole stint. Mel, who scored a one-under-par 35, was a member of the first threesome this morning.

Other notables on the course today included the two king-pins of New England amateur golf, Leo Martin and Ted Bishop, Jimmy Thomson, Al Brosch, Paul Runyan, Ted Adams, Eddie Burke, Harry Nettelbladt, Herman Barron, and Leo Mallory.

Divot Digging

Oyster Harbors is in excellent shape, due entirely to the care of greenkeeper Mike McDonough . . . Mike takes nobody's word, but personally sees to the condition of the course . . . Until just before dark he was out on the fairways with a mowing machine, a sight which completely stunned Mel Merritt. . . . Andersen, too, deserves credit . . . After he finished playing his round, he took a group of boys out to instruct them in the proper fore-caddying procedure. Andersen holds the Oyster Harbors record of 65, a mark which is not expected to be touched during these two days . . . once last year Gene had a six-foot putt for a 64 at the 18th for a new record, but missed it.

The course card reads:

Out	4	5	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	—36
In	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	—36

Thomson and Runyan did not arrive until this morning . . . They spent a pretty busy weekend all told . . . Saturday they played in an exhibition at Worcester, and yesterday they appeared at Ridgewood, N. J. . . . Another arrival today was Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager of the P. G. A.

Defending Champion Horton Smith had what he called a "newspaper 75" yesterday . . . "It would be quoted a couple of strokes lower or a couple higher," he explained . . . Of the course he said, "It is beautiful. It is a pleasure to play here even if your score is high."

The local delegation from Camp Edwards included Sergeant Thoren, Corp. Bobby Knowles, Corp. Chuck Becka, the former Illinois champion who broke the course record at Tedesco this spring, Sergeant Walter Whitehead, Jr., and Private George Apple . . . Thoren, whose blond hair has been bleached by the sun, has a new nickname . . . The boys all call him either "Whitey" or "Sergeant White."

Willie is the fourth of the Turnesa clan to play in this event . . . His brother Joe won it in 1930, while Brothers Mike and Jim have all sought the crown. . . Willie, who is honeymooning on Cape Cod, is no stranger to Oyster Harbors . . . He played here often while he was a student at Holy Cross. Francis Ouimet played yesterday, although he reported no score . . . He had trouble fitting his game to a set of borrowed clubs. . . . They belonged to Bill Danforth's daughter, Helen . . . Francis also played in borrowed shoes.

Little Charlie MacAndrews of Brattleboro, Vt., who has up to now been credited with the record for having appeared in the most consecutive state opens—18—had to move over today to make way for Dave Hackney of Vesper . . . Dave is playing in his 19th straight tournament . . . Over the years he was fairly consistent . . . He was third in 1923 at Tedesco . . . Last year he was tied for fifth . . . Twice he has won the NEPGA title . . . He is still hoping for a state open title, and said today that this tournament was by no means his last.

Tony Manero, who won at Worcester Saturday and who is playing the best golf he has played in the past few years, credits McSpaden for his improved playing . . . Jug told him to stop jerking the club back and to start swinging it . . . "You only have to tell a pro one thing," Tony said, "and he starts playing better. Maybe I will beat Jug with his own advice."

Local Golfers Making Bid for Bay State Honors

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Jug McSpaden, Tony Manero and Ted Bishop

These three golfers are hoping to take the play away from Horton Smith, present Massachusetts open golf champion who is defending his title at Oyster Harbors today and tomorrow. Last year McSpaden finished third, Manero fourth, and Bishop was the leading amateur in the field. McSpaden has won the title three times, 1936 through 1938.

Around The Hub

Young Net Stars

Those who went out to the Longwood Cricket Club on Saturday saw surprisingly good tennis and promise of a great future among the youngsters. Bruce Daniels of Worcester won the older boys' singles, outlisting Jack Lynch of Newton 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 9—11, 6—3. Norma Meister of Sharon took the older girls' singles, defeating Peggy Howe of Weston 6—3, 6—0. In the doubles, Lynch and Clark Taylor of New Haven defeated Daniels and Stewart Wilson 6—3, 6—2, while Polly Kimball and Helen Carroll of Winchester defeated Miss Meister and Rosanne O'Neill of Wellesley, 6—3, 6—4.

Unseeded Henri Salaun, French refugee, won the younger boys' singles, defeating G. William Turner, 6—3, 8—6. Sylvia Meister showed the way for her sister when she defeated Gilda Ciccone in the younger girls' final.

Princeton should do fairly well in golf in the next season or two, with both finalists of the Eastern Interscholastic golf championship going there: Bill Campbell of Exeter, long-hitting youngster, defeated Bob Edwards of Brunswick School, Greenwich, here, 7 and 5, Saturday, in their 36-hole final. Edwards was admittedly far below form in the final.

Double winners predominated in the second annual aquacade sponsored by the Port of Boston Maritime Day Committee yesterday off Commonwealth Pier. Dorothy Leonard of Worcester, Ruth Horwarth of Whitinsville C. A., and Bill Despres, Olyneyville Boys' Club, won two races each. Miss Leonard won the 100- and 200-meters freestyle, Miss Horwarth won the 100-meters breast and backstroke, and Despres 100-meters backstroke and the 200-meters freestyle.

About 10 years ago, Boston Bay yacht clubs popularized the term, "inter-club racing." Since that time, various forms of inter-club racing have developed. In recent years, Hingham and Quincy Yacht Clubs have taken turns racing at the other's club, several times a season.

Saturday, Hingham Yacht Club played host to Quincy sailors, and a goodly fleet turned out. Most remarkable fact about this Quincy-Hingham inter-club racing, is that it is not a competitive club vs. club affair as is usually the case, but merely a friendly gathering.

Tiller Talk

It may be a holiday for most people; but for yachting folk, this week end means a busy three days of hard racing. From Eastport to Block Island, Friday's Fourth of July brings special regattas for the handlers of sail, while Saturday and Sunday calls for the usual two days' of racing.

Chief ports of interest are those of South Boston and Marblehead, where annual Fourth of July regattas attract huge fleets. At South Boston, it's a regular inter-club gathering but with a long tradition behind it. For ever since inter-club racing got under way almost 20 years ago, the Southie organization has sponsored the Independence Day regatta.

Marblehead's Corinthian Yacht Club shoulders the entire week-end racing of that port's fleet this week end. Friday's Fourth of July regatta also counts in the first championship series, as well as Saturday. While Sunday, the regular Sunday race of the Corinthian Club will be staged.

Incidentally, J. Amory Jeffries of the Eastern Yacht Club announces that the annual Eastern Yacht Club cruise which usually follows the Fourth of July Regatta, scheduled for July 7, has been cancelled this year. Reason for the cancellation is that many of the Eastern cruising yachts are either out of commission or unable to cruise this year.

Around Cape Cod waters, where the yachting season now is generally under way, headliners are the Jewett Bowl at the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club, the Beetle Cup race at the New Bedford Yacht Club, the opening of Hyannisport's season with a special regatta.

The Wianno Yacht Club has racing all day on the Fourth. In the morning, the Star Class hits the marine galaxy, while in the afternoon at separate starting times, the Seniors and "110's" race.

The first championship race for Barnstable skippers comes off on the Fourth, with a special moonlight sail featuring Saturday's racing.

Hefty racing conditions featured this past week end's racing activities. In fact, a thunderstorm squall which broke into the midst of yesterday's Corinthian Yacht Club race disabled one craft, capsized another, and left several others in disheveled condition. Fortunately, the Corinthian Yacht Club race committee, foreseeing a squall, refused to start the smaller craft.

Feature of yesterday's racing was the Boston Yacht Club overnight, annual spring shake-down race of 90 miles. Vice-Commodore Harry N. Bloomfield of the Corinthian Yacht Club helmed his newly acquired Aleria to a choice christening, by winning the run over all cruising entries, and saving her time on the speedy, 31-rater Nahma, winner in the racing division. Aleria had a 37-minute margin over A. Dix Leeson's Varano.

Aleria's triumph broke a long string of victories compiled by Eben Young's sloop, Nahma. Throughout Saturday and early Sunday morning, the yachts were favored by exceptionally fine breezes. On the last 15-mile leg for the finish line, Aleria and Verano were battling for top position; but Aleria, standing further off shore from the Cape Ann Whistler turn to the finish off Marblehead Rock, came through for the gun.

In Saturday's Marblehead racing, the largest flotilla of the season answered to Eastern's call. Under wholesail conditions, Charles Francis Adams' seasonal debut was hardly representative of Marblehead's "top" skipper. For Charles Ad finished third in a fleet of three mixed Q and Eight Meters. Cara Mia, Harold S. Wheelock's sleek Q boat, scored a handy triump over George Haskell's Navigo, an Eight Meter, with Adams' Thisbe trailing Navigo.

In the Thirty Square Meters, an old champion, John Lawrence with Moose, received the smoke of the winner's gun, with Dan Watson's Lill Singva in second berth. Linc Davis kept up his consistent work this season with a third.

Augustus Kunsornen continued his winning ways with another first in the International One Designs. Caleb Loring, young Harvard athlete, was second with Pompano, and Frances Copeland's Periwinkle took third. Francis Welch helmed Evanthia to first place in the M-B's, with Francis Cumming's Firefly in second.

The fast-growing L10's attracted 10 members of its fleet with Surprise owned by Elynore Thayer scoring. Willard Emery's Slip was second.

Boston Bay yachtsmen helped make Maritime Day a success yesterday, with the South Boston Yacht Club holding an informal regatta in Boston Harbor. The most numerous classes were invited, such as the Indians, Hustlers, Radios, Winabouts, and Snipes.

Bob Dahlrymple returned to the Indian Class, took over the helm of Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud, and received the Indians' salute. Wiwona, tillered by Jimmy Bonney was second, and George Scigliano's Suzi third. John Anderson's Hoy-Kay took the Hustler trophy; Eugene Montgomery's CJM, was first in the Radios; Russell Mattern's Gold Ray copped the Winabouts; and Jimmy Wills again triumphed in the Snipes.

College Boys From Western Area Perform

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Led by six-foot-three-inch Charley Mattmann, a New Yorker who went West to college, California's "junior varsity" trio is threatening trouble for the first stringers in the Eastern Clay Court tennis championships.

In the absence of the six Californians who head the seeded list for the tourney, Mattmann, a University of Southern California junior who won the national intercollegiate doubles title with Ted Olewine two days ago; Bill Canning and Bob Hippenstiel, both of the University of California, have been grabbing off the headlines. Judging by the way they handled the opposition yesterday, things will really begin to hum today with the arrival of such stars as Frank Parker and Frank Kovacs.

Won Six Matches

Among them, Mattmann, Canning and Hippenstiel won six matches yesterday to reach the third round, Mattmann yielding only six games in two straight-set victories over local opponents.

Hall Advanced

Before the westerners started throwing their weight around, New York entries had met with more success than is their usual lot in this tournament, but the Californians did a lot to pep up an otherwise dull tourney. The only ranking player to play yesterday was J. Gilbert Hall, seeded seventh, who advanced to the third round with a 6—4, 6—1 triumph over Jim McGuire of St. John's University.

The women's tournament, with Mrs. Susan Palfrey Cooke and Virginia Wolfenden, last year's winner, at the head of the seedings, began today.

Sox Face Stadium Series; Braves Meet Giants Here

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What with Joe Di Maggio at the height of his record-breaking hitting streak and the Red Sox engaging the Yankees in another one of those "crucial" series, all roads will lead to Yankee Stadium tomorrow. Every contest in which Di Maggio hits safely, he stretches one of the most prized offensive standards in the books, but this fact will be of little interest to the Red Sox as they continue their drive toward the top of the American League.

In third place today, just five games off the pace, the Red Sox consider this their big chance. If they can stop this latest Yankee surge and humble the Athletics and Senators during the remainder of the week, they will be in a strategic spot as the campaign rolls past the half-way mark. Meanwhile, the second-place Indians may run into trouble with the Browns and Tigers.

Southpaws Ready

Joe Cronin was not at full strength as he faced this test on the banks of the Harlem River, but the skipper was nevertheless confident. Earl Johnson, whose southpaw slants are always bad news for the left-handed Yankee batters, did not even make the trip. Jimmy Foxx's name appeared in the box score yesterday, but only as a pinch hitter. However, Mickey Harris and Lefty Grove are ready to pitch, and promise to slacken the Yankee pace.

The Braves have figured prominently in the National League pennant picture during the past few days, although they themselves are not sitting in the front row. The Dodgers went into a first-place tie with the Cardinals by beating the locals in a night game at Ebbets Field on Thursday, but Casey Stengel had his fun over the week end by taking two out of three from the cutât he once managed. As a result of this Boston comeback, the Brooks are today a full game behind the St. Louis club.

Close to Cubs

As they opened a four-game Allston series with the Giants this afternoon, the Braves were still hopeful of climbing a notch in the standing before the All-star intermission. Only 3½ contests separated them from the Chicago Cubs, who are in a protracted slump. As a matter of fact, both clubs had lost the same number of games, but the Cubs sported an edge in the victory column.

The Saturday and Sunday Dodger games saw three of Stengel's boys hitting .400. Bama Rowell did .455 with five out of 11, Paul Waner got up to .444 with four out of nine and Maxie West had an even .400 figure. Rowell personally took care of the series opener with his fourth home run.

Javery's Fourth

The Brooklyn series also marked the return to shortstop of Eddie Miller, who had been in and out of the line-up with an injury since the close of the recent western tour. Al Javery, the local boy who is making good in the majors, chalked up his fourth straight mound triumph in the second game yesterday. He now has four route performances in five tries, with wins over the Cubs twice, Reds and Dodgers. He has not been beaten.

Early today the Giants had a more impressive record against the Braves than any other club in the league. They had six triumphs in seven starts. Since Bill Posedel won the first half of a double-header at the Polo Grounds, 11-3, on May 10, Bill Terry has taken five in a row from Stengel, and Casey would like to do something about this little matter. Judging by the way his boys looked against the Dodgers, he probably will.

Shorts . . . The Giants play another single here tomorrow and a twin bill on Wednesday . . . The Phillies are in town for a single on Thursday and a double-header on the Fourth . . . The Red Sox play two games in Yankee Stadium tomorrow and one on Wednesday . . . The Sox will have a good chance if their pitchers can stop Joe Di Maggio . . . Lou Finney hit .500 last week alternating between right field and first base.

Local Box Scores

Braves
First Game

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Reese ss	5	0	0	0	2	0	
Herman 2b	5	1	2	2	2	3	0
Reiser cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Lavagetto 3b	5	1	3	4	3	1	0
Medwick lf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Vosmik rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walker rf	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
Owen c	4	0	3	4	5	1	0
Wasdell 1b	3	0	3	3	9	0	0
Davis p	1	0	1	1	0	3	0
Brown p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	5	15	22	27	10	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	0	2	2	0	2	0
Moore cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	10	2	0
West lf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	1	1	3	3	0
Waner rf	3	1	3	5	2	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	1	1	4	7	0
Masi c	2	0	0	0	4	1	0
*Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berres c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Cooney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hutchings p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Manno	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	2	8	11	27	17	0

*Batted for Masi in seventh. †Batted for Berres in ninth. ‡Batted for Hutchings in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	—5
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Medwick 3, Lavagetto, Wasdell, Waner, Miller. Two-base hits, Wasdell 2, Lavagetto, Owen, Waner 2, West. Home run, Medwick. Sacrifices, Davis 2. Double plays, Rowell, Miller and Hassett. Left on bases, Brooklyn 10, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Davis, by Brown, by Johnson 4, Struck out, by Brown 2, by Hutchings 3. Hits, off Davis, 6 in 6 1-3 innings; off Brown, 2 in 2 2-3 innings; off Johnson, 9 in 4 2-3 innings; off Hutchings, 1 in 2 1-3 innings; off Earley, 3 in 0 innings (pitched to three batters; off Tobin, 2 in 2 innings. Winning pitcher, Davis. Losing pitcher, Johnson. Time 2h. 35m. Umpires, Ballanfant, Barlick and Pinelli.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	1	2	3	1	1	1
Cooney cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	1	1	3	7	0	0
West lf	3	1	2	2	1	0	0
Moore rf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	1	1	4	2	1	1
Waner rf-lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	1	1	0	4	0
Berres c	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Javery p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	28	6	8	13	21	8	2
BROOKLYN							
Reese ss	4	0	0	0	3	2	0
Herman 2b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Reiser cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lavagetto 3b	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Medwick lf	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
Walker rf	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wasdell 1b	3	0	2	2	8	1	0
Franks c	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Casey p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
*Riggs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamlin p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamulis p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Vosmik	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicker p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	2	6	8	21	7	0

*Batted for Casey in fourth. †Batted for Tamulis in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Boston	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Wasdell, Franks, Rowell 3, West, Waner, Miller. Two-base hits, Reiser, Medwick. Three-base hit, Hassett. Home run, Rowell. Sacrifice, Hassett. Left on base, Brooklyn 6, Boston 5. Base on balls, by Casey 2, by Hamlin, by Javery 2. Struck out, by Casey, by Tamulis, by Wicker 3, by Javery 2. Hits, off Casey, 4 in 3 innings; off Hamlin, 3 in 1 inning (none out in 8th); off Tamulis, 1 in 2 innings; off Wicker, 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Casey. Time, 1h. 32m. Umpires, Barlick, Pinelli and Ballanfant. Attendance, 12,060.

Red Sox
First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	1	2	2	5	0	1
Finney lb	5	1	2	5	11	0	0
Williams lf	4	2	2	5	6	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	1	4	0	2	0
Newsome ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spence rf	4	2	1	3	3	0	0
Tabor 3b	5	1	2	2	0	2	0
Doerr 2b	5	0	0	0	1	3	0
Pytlak c	3	3	2	5	1	1	0
C Wagner p	3	2	2	2	0	1	0
Totals	40	13	14	28	27	10	1
PHILA.							
Brancato ss	4	0	1	1	0	5	0
Collins rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
McCoy 2b	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Johnson lf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Miles lf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siebert 1b	2	1	1	1	8	0	0
Davis 1b	2	0	0	0	10	0	0
F. Chapman 2b	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
S. Chapman cf	4	0	2	3	2	0	0
Hayes c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
McCrabb p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Dean	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hadley p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
H Wagner c	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Harris p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	1	5	6	27	11	2

*Batted for McCrabb in third

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	5	2	3	0	1	1	0	—13
Phila.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Tabor, Hayes, Finney, Cronin 4, Pytlak 2, Williams 2, Di Maggio 2. Two-base hits, Finney, S. Chapman. Three-base hits, Finney, Spence. Home runs, Cronin, Pytlak, Williams. Stolen base, Spence. Sacrifices, C. Wagner 2. Left on bases, Boston 6, Philadelphia 5. Base on balls, by McCrabb 2, by Hadley, by Wagner 2, by Harris. Struck out, by McCrabb, by Wagner, by Harris. Hits, off McCrabb, 5 in 3 innings; off Hadley, 5 in 2 innings; off Harris, 4 in 4 innings. Wild pitches, Hadley 2. Losing pitcher, McCrabb. Time, 1h. 52m. Umpires, Rue, Stewart and Summers.

Second Game

PHILA.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brancato ss	4	0	1	2	2	2	1
Miles rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
McCoy 2b	3	0	0	0	6	1	0
Johnson lf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Siebert 1b	4	1	3	3	5	1	0
S. Chapman cf	3	1	2	3	6	0	0
Hayes c	3	0	1	1	5	2	0
Suder 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Knott p	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
*Moses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrick p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	10	12	27	10	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	4	1	2	3	3	0	0
Finney lb	4	0	0	0	8	1	0
Williams lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Spence rf	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	1	1	1	2	0
Peacock c	4	1	2	3	4	0	0
Dobson p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Fox	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba p	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
†Foxx	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
§Newsome	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
¶Pytlak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	7	8	24	12	0

*Batted for Knott in eighth. †Batted for Dobson in seventh. ‡Batted for Ryba in ninth. §Ran for Peacock in ninth. ¶Ran for Foxx in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philad'phia	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0		—3
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Williams, Hayes, Suder, Finney, S. Chapman. Two-base hits, Di Maggio, S. Chapman, Brancato, Peacock. Sacrifices, Dobson 2, Tabor, S. Chapman. Left on bases, Boston 8, Philadelphia 9. Base on balls, by Dobson 2, by Knott 3, by Ryba. Struck out, by Dobson 2, by Ferrick. Hits off Dobson, 7 in 6 innings; off Ryba 3 in 2 innings; off Knott, 5 in 3 innings; off Ferrick, 2 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Knott. Losing pitcher, Dobson. Time, 1h. 48m. Umpires, Stewart, Summers and Rue. Attendance, 38,483.

Sale of Hill Only Deal Of N. H. L. Hockey Meeting

TORONTO, June 30 (CP)—Mel Hill, who has an uncanny knack of scoring goals when they are needed most and breaking up important hockey games, will wear the colors of New York Americans of the National Hockey League next season. The deal was completed Friday.

The 27-year-old product of Western Canada amateur hockey who has alternated with Boston Bruins of the N. H. L. and Providence of the American League in the last four years, was sold to the Amerks after close of the annual meeting of N. H. L. governors. Details of the transaction were not announced.

Hill's latest giant-killing performance was against Toronto Maple Leafs in the seventh and deciding game of the 1940-41 Stanley Cup play-offs.

Used as a utility forward throughout the year, Hill was elected to take the place of center Bill Cowley who was injured. It was his first appearance as a pivot man in professional hockey and he made the most of it, breaking a 1-1 deadlock late in the game.

In the 1939-40 Stanley Cup play-offs he collected six goals and three assists for the Bruins.

Main business of the meeting, held in 90-degree heat, was announcement of approval of five drafted players from the minor Leagues and continuance of the agreement between the N. H. L., American Hockey Association and American Hockey League.

Three clubs benefited from the session. New York Rangers received three and Montreal Canadiens and Americans one each.

Rangers obtained Grant Zarwick, winger with last year's Allan Cup champions, Regina Rangers, from Hershey of the American League; Archie Cameron, Regina forward from Philadelphia Ramblers of the same league, and Norman Burns, center with Minneapolis of the American Association last year.

Canadiens obtained Glen Harmon, husky young defenseman with Winnipeg Rangers, Memorial Cup champions last year, through Tulsa of the American Association and American drafted Garth Bush of Regina Rangers from Seattle of the Pacific Coast League.

President Frank Calder said the agreement between the N. H. L. and minor loops expires June 1, 1942.

Various hockey deals were discussed but no trades were announced.

Jack Adams told the Governors that Detroit would apply for more Sunday afternoon dates, saying they were a success last year.

The meeting was attended by Conny Smythe and W. H. C. MacBrien, Toronto; D. C. Coleman, Tommy Gorman and Frank Patrick, Montreal Canadiens; Lester Patrick and Col. John Reed Kilpatrick, New York Rangers; Dutton, Americans; James Norris and Jack Adams, Detroit Red Wings; Art Ross, Boston, and Bill Tobin, Chicago Black Hawks.

Golf Schedule

Tuesday, July 1
Massachusetts open championship at Oyster Harbors (final day).

Wednesday, July 2
Entries close for Massachusetts amateur championship.
Suburban Twilight Four-Ball League.
University Club at Concord.

Thursday, July 3
M. G. A. open tournament at Pine Brook Valley (first day).

Friday, July 4
M. G. A. open tournament at Pine Brook Valley (final day).
M. G. A. open tournament at Marshfield (first day).
Qualifying second annual four-ball at Bretton Woods, N. H.
Qualifying, Lincoln Cup at Manchester, Vt.

Saturday, July 5
M. G. A. open tournament at Marshfield (final day).
First and second rounds, Bretton Woods, N. H.
First and second rounds, Manchester, Vt.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3.00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, HUB 2195

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	182	19	57	0	8	.313
Rowell	231	27	65	4	24	.282
Moore	199	24	55	4	19	.276
Sisti	179	19	46	1	15	.257
Hassett	83	11	21	0	8	.253
Miller	223	23	56	4	27	.251
Waner	89	9	21	0	7	.236
West	187	27	43	8	27	.230
Masi	57	4	12	0	4	.211
Berres	123	9	23	0	9	.187
Manno	27	2	5	0	4	.185
Ross	34	1	4	0	2	.118
Wietelmann	33	1	3	0	0	.103
Gremp	22	0	1	0	2	.045
Montgomery	4	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	213	63	86	15	54	.404
Cronin	235	47	79	5	47	.336
Di Maggio	271	65	87	3	21	.321
Tabor	231	30	74	9	56	.320
Foxx	222	51	65	11	53	.293
Doerr	174	25	48	8	44	.276
Finney	247	45	64	2	25	.259
Pytlak	160	16	40	1	21	.250
Fox	77	8	19	0	8	.247
Peacock	104	10	25	0	14	.240
Newsome	94	8	21	1	9	.223
Spence	92	11	20	1	12	.217
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Hold Up Middle of Braves Infield

By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Miller and Bama Rowell, Braves

Miller, who was on the bench with an injury for a while, is back at his old stand today as the Braves engage the Giants. Rowell's hitting and fielding stood out in the week-end series with the Dodgers, whom the Braves edged twice in three starts.

A. A. U. Track and Field Championships Bring New Meet Records and Attendance

Olympic Club Coach Picks Team to Win and Features

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 (AP)—Coach Charley Hunter of the San Francisco Olympic Club made two predictions before the national A. A. U. senior track and field championships—and both panned out perfectly.

The veteran mentor forecast another victory for his squad. It came through brilliantly with 125 points yesterday at Franklin Field to win the team title for the third-straight year.

Hunter also singled out the 400-meter dash to provide the meet's sensation. It stole the show as Grover Klemmer of the Olympic Club raced to a new world record in 46 seconds flat, barely beating a field that was almost perfectly matched.

Three Meet Records

Klemmer, University of California sophomore, nosed out Hubert Kerns and Cliff Bourland of the Southern California A. A., both of whom were clocked in 46.1, which equalled the old world record set in 1936 by Archie Williams at Chicago.

Three new meet records also went by the books.

Fred Wolcott of Rice Institute raced over the 110-meter hurdles in 13.7 to equal the world mark and clip two-tenths of a second off the senior A. A. U. mark he established in 1940. Bill Stewart of the Southern California A. A. and Les Steers of the Olympic Club leaped six feet 9¾ inches in the high jump to equal the listed world mark and beat the A. A. U. record of six feet 8¾ inches which Steers set last year. Stewart was awarded first place over Steers for having fewer misses.

Bouncing Billy Brown of Louisiana State contributed the third meet mark with 50ft. 11½in. in the hop, step and jump, which also stands for a new American citizen's record.

Individual Scores

Brown led the individual scorers with 24 points, firsts in the hop, step and jump, and the running broad jump and fourth in the 100-meter dash.

Cornelius Warmerdam, the Olympic Club star who pole-vaulted 15ft. 5¾in. earlier this year, won first place in that event with a mark of 15 feet, and created some confusion for the records. His mark bettered the listed world record of 14ft. 11in., set by Earle Meadows and William Sefton in 1936 at Los Angeles, but was lower than Warmerdam's senior A. A. U. record of 15ft. 1⅛in. which he posted last year.

The Olympic Club's Hal Davis, billed as the current "world's fastest human," equalled his meet record of 20.4 seconds in defending his 200-meter dash by edging out Penn State College's Barney Ewell.

Ewell squared his personal duel with Davy by winning the 100-meter dash over the Olympic Club star in 10.3 seconds, equalling the meet record.

25,000 Attended

Leslie MacMitchell of the New York Ohrbach A. C., and Gregory Rice, South Bend A. A., won firsts in the 1,500-meter run and 5,000-meter run respectively. It was MacMitchell's first national A. A. U. title. He won it by trimming the defending champion, Walter Mehl, Madison, Wis., 3:53.1.

A crowd of 25,000, largest ever to see the nationals, turned out for the second day's events. The junior championships were run off Saturday, with the Southern California A. A. winning the team title.

New York A. C. with 85½ points, was runner-up to the Olympic Club for the senior team title with the Southern California A. A. third with 66 points.

Track Titlists

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 (AP)—National A. A. U. senior track and field champions crowned yesterday:

(x)—Denotes retained title.
100 Meter Dash—Norwood Ewell, Penn State College.
(x)—200 Meter Dash—Harold Davis, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
(x)—400 Meter Run—Grover Klemmer, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
(x)—800 Meter Run—Charles Beetham, unattached, Columbus, O.
1,500 Meter Run—Leslie MacMitchell, Ohrbach A. A., New York, N. Y.
(x)—5,000 Meter Run—J. Gregory Rice, South Bend (Ind) A. A.
10,000 Meter Run—Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, N. Y.
3,000 Meter Steeplechase—Forrest Efaw, Oklahoma A. and M.
3,000 Meter Walk—Joseph Medgyesi, New York A. C.
(x)—110 Meter Hurdles—Fred Wolcott, unattached, Houston, Texas.
(x)—200 Meter Hurdles—Wolcott.
400 Meter Hurdles—Arky Erwin, Louisiana State University.
(x)—Pole Vault—Cornelius Warmerdam, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
High Jump—William Stewart, Southern California A. A.
(x)—Shot Put—Al Blozis, New York A. C.
(x)—Broad Jump—Billy Brown, Louisiana State University.
(x)—Running Hop, Step and Jump—Billy Brown.
Discus Throw—Archie Harris, unattached, Ocean City, N. J.
(x)—Javelin Throw—Boyd Brown, Olym-Club, San Francisco.
16-Lb. Hammer Throw—Irving Folwartshiny New York, A. C
56-Lb. Weight Throw—Frank J. Brest, New York A. C.
(x)—Team—Olympic Club, San Francisco.

Juniors Saturday

100 Meter Dash—Peyton Jordan, Southern California A. A.
200 Meter Dash—Edward Greenidge, New York Pioneer Club.
400 Meter Run—Ernest Marshall, Fort Valley (Ga.) State College.
800 Meter Run—Lester Eisenhart, Ohio State.
1,500 Meter Run—Edward Culp, Xavier College, New Orleans.
5,000 Meter Run—Frank Dixon, Grand Street Boys Club, New York.
10,000 Meter Run—Theodore Volmer, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
110 Meter Hurdles—William Cummins, Houston, Texas.
200 Meter Hurdles—Cummins.
400 Meter Hurdles—Arky Erwin, Louisiana State.
3,000 Meter Steeplechase—William Daly, Detroit Police.
3,000 Meter Walk—Arthur P. Hall, Staten Island (N. Y.) Harriers.
Pole Vault—A. Richmond Morcom, University of New Hampshire.
High Jump—William Stewart, Southern California A. A.
Broad Jump—Clarence Lewis, Rankin C. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Running Hop, Step and Jump—Lewis.
Shot Put—Herbert Michaels, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
16-Lb. Hammer Throw—Norman Wilcox, Rhode Island State.
56-Lb. Weight Throw—Frank J. Berst, New York A. C.
Javelin Throw—Seymore Cohen, Harrisburg (Pa.) A. A.

Senior Champions

3,000 Meter Walk—Joseph Medgyesi, New York A. C.
10,000 Meter Run—Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York.

Allentown Woman Fires Arrow For New Record Mark

STORRS, Conn., June 30 (AP)—Mrs. F. A. Brown of Allentown, Pa., set a new record in the women's flight shoot event Saturday, a feature of the Eastern Archery Association's annual tournament. She fired the arrow 358 yards, one foot, and five inches.

Mary Nagler of Toronto, Canada, recorded a shot of 293 yards, two feet and eight inches in 1938, which had held until Saturday.

Six other arrows fired by Mrs. Brown also bettered the former mark.

William Sidden of Millington, N. J., won the men's shoot in the same event, reaching 337 yards, one foot and six inches, 60 yards short of the record.

Where To Dine

BOSTON

. . . Salad Time

For cool, tempting salad mixtures on crisp beds of lettuce, you'll want to dine at the

ENGLISH TEA ROOM

"Where Men Prefer to Dine"
31 Newbury St., near Ritz-Carlton

LAWRENCE, MASS.

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Tea Room, Candies Ices

MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester

57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
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BLUE GOOSE RESTAURANT
106 CONGRESS STREET
Nice Things to Eat
Moderate Prices Open 6.30 a.m.-8.30 p.m.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special EVERY Day — Tender, Juicy AGED PRIME RIBS OF BEEF and Baked Idaho Potato 30c

WRIGLEY'S
WISCONSIN AT SECOND

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	42	26	.618	
Cleveland	42	29	.592	1½
Boston	36	30	.545	5
Chicago	35	32	.522	6½
Detroit	35	35	.500	8
Philadelphia	32	36	.471	10
Washington	26	42	.382	16
St. Louis	23	41	.359	17

Results June 28

Washington 3, Boston 1.
New York 7, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 1. (10 inns.)
Chicago 6, Cleveland 4.

Results June 29

Boston 13, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 9, Cleveland 3.
New York 9, Washington 4.
New York 7, Washington 5.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	47	22	.681	..
Brooklyn	46	23	.667	1
New York	36	30	.545	9½
Cincinnati	35	33	.515	11½
Pittsburgh	27	33	.450	15½
Chicago	31	38	.449	16
Boston	24	38	.387	19½
Philadelphia	19	48	.284	27

Results June 28

Boston 3, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2. (12 inns.)
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Only games

Results June 29

Brooklyn 5, Boston 2.
Boston 6, Brooklyn 2. (7 inns.)
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 14, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 3 Chicago 2.
New York 10, Philadelphia 7.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, June 30 (AP)—Official standings of the Southern Association, including games of Sunday, June 29:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	53	28	.654
Nashville	45	34	.570
New Orleans	40	41	.494
Knoxville	39	41	.488
Chattanooga	39	42	.481
Memphis	37	40	.481
Birmingham	37	44	.457
Little Rock	28	48	.368

Stewart Wins College Golf With Putting

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 30 (AP)—Earl Stewart, Louisiana State's red-haired 150-pound junior, climbed to the national intercollegiate golf throne Saturday, firmly grasping as a scepter the putter with which he won the right to rule.

Ripping two strokes off par, the straight-shooting kid from Dallas, Texas, turned in a 3-and-1 victory over Ray Brownell, six-foot three-inch Stanford sophomore, in the 36-hole championship match to succeed F. Dixon Brooke of Virginia.

Nonchalance of Hagen

Stewart, possessing all the nonchalance of Walter Hagen and all the shot-making ability of a Byron Nelson, started out the tournament by taking the driving contest, out-hitting all the giants despite his small stature. Then he breezed through the qualifying round in 142 strokes, a new record for the course, to take medalist laurels.

The final developed into a ding-dong battle after Stewart had taken a three-up edge at the end of nine holes. The Stanford ace cracked through for three birdies on the back nine, holing putts of 10, 12 and 35 feet, to draw even at the end of 16. They halved 17, and then came the match's big break.

On the 18th, Stewart hooked into a grove of trees while Brownell was in the middle of the dog-leg fairway. Stewart's caddy dropped his bag, hitting and moving the L. S. U. youth's ball about two feet.

Costs a Hole

Referee Ted Payseur of Northwestern University immediately awarded the hole to Brownell, who said "I don't want it that way. Let's play it out."

They played and Stewart won with a par four, going 1 up at the halfway mark instead of being 1 down but for Brownell's top-flight sportsmanship.

Stewart still held only a one-up advantage at the 27th, but he took the 29th and the 31st to go three ahead. Brownell got one back with a birdie on 32nd. Then on the 180-yard 35th, Stewart holed another birdie to win by 3 and 1.

Challenge Match Will Be Played At Detroit Club

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Tom Walsh, President of the Professional Golfers Association of America, said the challenge match between the PGA's Ryder Cup team and a team selected by Bobby Jones, would be played over the Detroit Golf Club course, Aug. 23 and 24.

Walsh said that excellent organization on the part of officials in Detroit, which also was host to the Ryder Cup Red Cross matches last year, was considered in the selection of the motor city again.

All proceeds of the matches will go the the United Service Organizations, which are helping provide recreation for the nation's soldiers and sailors.

Canadian Golf

HAMILTON, Ont., June 30 (AP)—Blazing a trail of pars and birdies to score a 66 on his final round, Robbie Burns of Weston, Ont., won the Ontario open golf championships Saturday as two invaders from the United States failed in their quest for the title won last year by Sam Snead.

In the Money —By Pap'

THIS CONTRACT WILL BE MY DIPLOMA
HE QUIT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN TO CONCENTRATE ON BASEBALL
Dick WAKEFIELD
—THIS 20-YEAR-OLD OUTFIELDER WAS PAID A BONUS OF $45,000 BY THE DETROIT TIGERS ON THE STRENGTH OF HIS RECORD AS A COLLEGE PLAYER !!
DID I HEAR $50,000?
HE HAD SIX MAJOR LEAGUE CLUBS BIDDING FOR HIS SERVICES !
Detroit
HE LOOKS LIKE TED WILLIAMS IN ACTION
PAP'

AP Features

Forty-five thousand dollars is a lot of money to pay for the autograph of an untried youngster, even though he stands 6 feet 3 inches and can powder a baseball the way Dick Wakefield does. That's the sum reportedly paid by the Detroit Tigers as a bonus for Wakefield's contract signature.

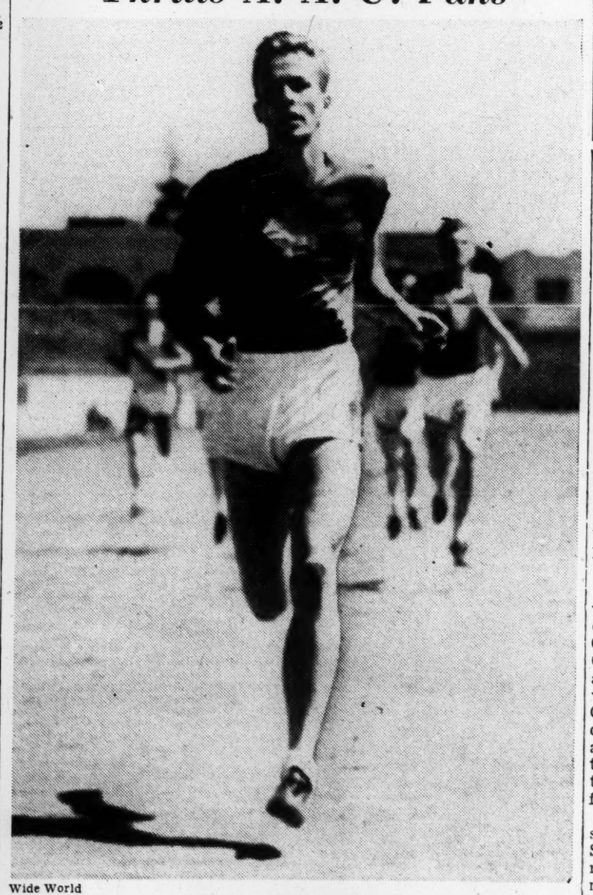
Wakefield must be a most promising prospect, as any of the six major league teams which competed for his favor readily admit. But the fact remains that $45,000 is a lot of money to be risking on a youngster who has never faced big league pitching, and who has only his record with the University of Michigan to recommend him.

In helping the Wolverines to the Big Ten championship this year, Wakefield, a sophomore, drove in 25 runs while batting an impressive .382. Dick was a catcher when he enrolled at Michigan but Coach Ray Fisher quickly transformed him into an outfielder. There is still plenty he doesn't know about fielding, but he has a fine throwing arm and speed afoot.

The big league scouts were impressed by his hitting. Batting left-handed, he reminds one of Ted Williams, the Red Sox slugger. Dick has the same loose, easy style at the plate, and gets tremendous distance.

Young Wakefield, whose father, the late Howard Wakefield, was a catcher with Cleveland and Washington a generation ago, left college last spring to concentrate on a baseball career when the scouts of several big league clubs had expressed interest in him. He did a pretty fair job of selling himself at that.

Thrills A. A. U. Fans



Wide World

Grover Klemmer

PHILADELPHIA—Olympic Club of San Francisco dashman who fulfilled the predictions of his team coach, Charley Hunter, in winning the 400-meter dash in the National A. A. U. senior final here yesterday in 46s. flat, bettering the joint world record of 46.1s. set by Bill Carr in 1932 and equaled by Archie Williams in 1936.

Hollywood Stars Surprise Coast Fans With Victories

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Just when most of us thought that the Hollywood Stars baseball club had irretrievably lost the road map to the Coast League winning column, they suddenly beat the league-leading Sacramento Solons regularly.

It will have to be admitted, however, that Oscar Reichow's lads were able to gain their victories only by the barest of margins. It was hard work, but it was mighty gratifying for the Twinks, languishing in sixth position, to chalk up wins one after the other the way they did last week on their home field against a team which is 12½ games out in front of the field.

This was in sharp contrast to Hollywood's record the week before when they lost 10 straight games, most of them to San Diego. It was only a couple of weeks ago that the Sacs swamped the Stars seven games in a row.

The Stars experienced one sour note last week when they battled the Solons for 10 innings with a scoreless tie, only to lose the game when Pitcher Wayne Osborne unloosed a wild pitch which bounced over the catcher's head, permitting Frankie Scalzi to scurry across home plate for the winning run.

Hollywood fans—who, we're sorry to report, are enthusiastic backers only when the team shows some spark—got some mighty fine baseball last week. Joe Hoover, the Twink shortstop who has been playing hot and cold this season, for the most part dazzled his opposition and his own teammates with his brilliance. In one game he handled 13 chances. His batting was good, too.

At another time Frenchy Uhalt stole four bases in the same game.

While baseball thus took a decided upswing locally, Coast fans were watching with keen interest—as was every other sports fan in the country—the progress of Joe Di Maggio in his sensational consecutive hitting spree.

It was recalled that just eight years ago Joe was pounding away at Coast League ball park fences with 61 consecutive hit-games, establishing a league record.

On another front, another former Coast League star has experienced a slight setback: Lou Novikoff, the former Los Angeles Angels star who went up to the Chicago Cubs this season.

If looked at squarely, this experience of his should not reflect upon his ability as a player. Undoubtedly, he was the victim of too much buildup, which no ballplayer could hope to live up to. It is the prediction of this writer that with a little solid schooling at Milwaukee under the direction of Charley Grimm, Novikoff soon will be able to return to the Cubs and really do the burning up which we all expected at first.

* * *

Some might feel that sports writers have gotten into the habit of extolling the virtues of Dean Cromwell, University of Southern California track and field coach, and just can't get off the bandwagon. But when one considers Cromwell's unfailing ability to create a championship team year after year, even when it appears that he has absolutely no material, the praises hurled his way are found to be entirely justified.

At the start of this current season, it appeared certain that the S. C. squad would be out of the running in any competition. First, many of last year's stars had been lost and, secondly, spring rains here made it impossible to give the men any degree of drills or tryouts.

Unwilling to listen to the stories of the strength of the California athletes, Cromwell dug his spikes into the ground and pushed his squad ahead. The results can be seen very evidently in the recent N. C. A. A. meet.

* * *

Sports Spurts—It is customary for all grid stars to spend their summer vacations in grueling jobs so they can get toughened up for the fall football season. U. S. C. is no exception, but its news bureau this week released a list of athletes and their jobs which would choke the huskiest draft horse. No less than 47 are mentioned and jobs include carpenters, roofers, oil refinery workers, packing house employees, laborers with construction gangs, truck drivers, and aircraft workers . . . Bob Berryman, veteran Trojan quarterback who was all set to enlist in the Army Air Corps, has decided to return to school next year. A break for Headman Howard Jones . . . A total of seven boats has entered the 2,285 miles sailing race from Los Angeles to Honolulu which starts July 4.

A. S., 3d.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standing, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	56	27	.675
Seattle	45	37	.549
San Diego	46	39	.541
San Francisco	40	45	.471
Los Angeles	39	44	.470
Hollywood	37	44	.457
Oakland	35	48	.422
Portland	33	47	.413

Interstate League

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 (AP)—Interstate League standings, including games of Sunday, June 29:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilmington	34	22	.607
Hagerstown	33	22	.600
Harrisburg	30	21	.588
Reading	26	25	.510
Trenton	29	28	.509
Allentown	25	35	.417
Bridgeport	22	31	.415
Lancaster	17	32	.347

International League

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	46	27	.630
Buffalo	42	32	.568
Montreal	40	31	.563
Rochester	40	32	.556
Jersey City	37	36	.507
Syracuse	33	38	.465
Baltimore	29	40	.420
Toronto	21	52	.288

Texas League

DALLAS, Texas, June 30 (AP)—Official Texas League standings, including games Sunday:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	51	20	.718
Shreveport	38	33	.535
Tulsa	38	35	.521
Oklahoma City	37	40	.481
Fort Worth	36	40	.474
Dallas	33	40	.452
Beaumont	33	42	.440
San Antonio	32	48	.400

American Association

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Minneapolis	41	28	.594
Kansas City	37	27	.578
Louisville	41	30	.577
Columbus	38	29	.567
Toledo	36	36	.500
St. Paul	32	38	.457
Indianapolis	29	41	.414
Milwaukee	22	47	.319

Joe Di Maggio Betters George Sisler's Record

By the Associated Press

From today on it is Joe Di Maggio who must sit and watch nervously as one slugging youngster after another comes up to challenge his modern big-league record for hitting in consecutive games. The long watch ended yesterday for George Sisler, the once-peerless first baseman of the St Louis Browns, as he saw his record of hitting in 41 straight contests shattered after 19 years by the New York Yankee star in an exhibition that thrilled 31,000 fans in the Nation's Capital.

At .377 Pace

Jolting Joe, the new king, slammed a double in the first contest against the Senators to tie Sisler's record, and then came through with a wildly-applauded single in the seventh inning of the nightcap to stamp his name in the record book. Since May 15 Di Maggio has not been blanked, and in that period he has blazed away at a .377 clip to help drive the Yankees into leadership of the American League.

Perhaps inspired by Di Maggio's clouting, the Yankees are in the midst of one of the greatest streaks of sustained hitting ever recorded In scoring yesterday's twin defeat of the Senators, 9 to 4 and 7 to 5, they ran the number of consecutive contests in which they had hit at least one home run to 25. Today they held a game and a half lead over the Cleveland Indians, who were throttled by veteran Ted Lyons of the Chicago White Sox, 9 to 3.

Red Sox Divide

The Boston Red Sox lost ground to the Yankees as they divided a double bill with the Athletics. Manager Joe Cronin hit a home run with the bags filled to spark a 13 to 1 victory in the opener, but Jack Knott stopped them in the nightcap, 3 to 2, on seven hits.

Detroit broke a four-game losing streak when young Hal Newhouser set the St. Louis Browns down on four hits, 3 to 1.

The Two National League battlers, St. Louis and Brooklyn, fought to a draw as each divided a double-header, the Cardinals retaining their one-game lead.

Bucky Walters of Cincinnati outpitched Lon Warneke and two other St. Louis flingers to win yesterday's first encounter 6 to 2, but the Cards came roaring back to slug out a 14 to 4 win over five assorted Red throwers in the second. The Cards scored eight runs in the seventh inning, their biggest round of the season.

Dodgers Split

Brooklyn gained a split with the Boston Braves, winning 5 to 2 and then losing 6 to 2 in the nightcap, which was halted after seven innings by Boston's Sunday closing law. The Braves slugged Hugh Casey for three runs in the first inning of the afterpiece.

Frankie Frisch's Pittsburgh Pirates thumped the Chicago Cubs twice, 8 to 2 and 3 to 2, thereby vaulting nimbly into fifth place in the National. John Lanning limited the Cubs to four hits in the first tilt for his second victory of the year. Maurice Van Robays' single drove Elbie Fletcher across with the winning run in the ninth inning of the second contest.

The Giants tightened their hold on the third rung by taking the unfortunate Phillies, 10 to 7. The New Yorkers counted five times in the first inning, during which Joe Moore smacked a homer with two on. A scheduled second game was rained out.

Did You Know?

The World Series club batting record is held by the 1910 Athletics, who compiled a .316 average against Chicago pitching. Next in line is the .313 by the 1932 Yankees, also facing the Cubs.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 29

International League

Newark 8-6, Syracuse 3-1.
Rochester 4-2, Toronto 2-1.
Jersey City 11-11, Baltimore 5-2.
Montreal 4-3, Buffalo 3-2 (First 13 innings).

American Association

Indianapolis 5-5, Toledo 4-2.
Columbus 6-3, Louisville 4-4.
Milwaukee 19-12, Minneapolis 12-5 (First 11 innings).
St. Paul 4-3, Kansas City 3-1.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 4-0, Los Angeles 1-2.
Seattle 9-4, San Francisco 1-1.
San Diego 10-3, Oakland 6-2 (First 13 innings, second 8 innings).
Hollywood 9-2, Sacramento 8-0 (First 10 innings).

Texas League

Dallas 6-5, Oklahoma City 4-6.
Shreveport 4-11, San Antonio 3-7.
Beaumont 5-1, Houston 4-2 (First 12 innings).
Fort Worth 7-3, Tulsa 3-1.

Southern Association

Memphis 4-0, Atlanta 1-4.
Nashville 12-4, Birmingham 8-3.
Little Rock 5-7, Chattanooga 6-4.
Knoxville 4-4, New Orleans 3-3 (First 10 innings).

Eastern League

Elmira 10-0, Springfield 4-2.
Williamsport 4, Hartford 3 (8 innings, rain; second game postponed).
Wilkes-Barre 7-4, Binghamton 5-1 (First 12 innings).
Scranton 9-1, Albany 6-0.

Hunt Captures National Net Title Easily

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 30 (AP)—Joe Hunt, of the Naval Academy, took less than an hour—54 minutes to be exact—to defeat Ted Olewine 6—3, 6—0, 6—1 Saturday to win the national intercollegiate tennis championship at Merion Cricket club Saturday.

The Annapolis star gave a perfect demonstration of how the nation's No. 4 ranked player hits them in defeating the University of Southern California sophomore. In one streak Hunt won 10 straight games.

Lost Last Year

Hunt, seeded favorite, lost the championship last year on the same courts to Don McNeill, of Kenyon College. But this year it was a different story. The Navy player took an early 3—0 lead in the first set and continued to pile up placements and chop shots to carry him to an easy victory.

The University of Southern California player, second seeded in the tourney, came back to team with Charlie Mattmann and win the doubles championships from Bill Canning and Bob Hippensteil, of the University of California, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

First for Navy

The midshipman's victory gave the Navy its first championship in the 57-year history of the tournament and the East its first champ since Julius Seligson, of Lehigh, won in 1928.

Hunt, who did not lose a set in his climb to the championship, had an easy time with Olewine after the first set. The former national intercollegiate champion rallied to within 5—3 in the first set, but never threatened after that. Hunt won consecutive games from the last game of the first set down to the fourth game of the final set.

Hunt's toughest opposition came Friday when Joe Davis, of Vanderbilt, caused the champion plenty of trouble in the semi-finals which Hunt won 6—3, 8—6 and 8—6.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Helen Jacobs rallied to defeat Anita Lizana, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2, and enter semifinals of Wimbledon tennis championships.

Like to go window shopping?

Suppose the windows of all the stores were empty.

That's something like saying, "Suppose there were no advertising."

Advertising tells you what's to be had. It is just like show windows—only more convenient.

It saves your time. It saves time for people with things to sell. That's important these days.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Stage and Screen Plays and Players

Homer Display at Institute; Boston Museum Shows Books

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, there will be on view through July 27, an exhibition of water colors and drawings by Winslow Homer. All of the water colors are owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henschel of New York. These pictures have never been publicly exhibited. The drawings, which make a supplementary display, have been lent by museums and private collectors of New England.

Winslow Homer is thrust into clearer perspective with the passage of years. Particularly in the last decade has his importance taken on magnitude. He was not given his due in the days in which he painted, for that was an unsettled epoch in the history of American painting. It was the more suave and urbane painters who were praised and encouraged. The very homespun and even ascetic quality of Homer has, however, recommended him to modern critics and connoisseurs.

* * *

He was descended from New England stock which reaches back to the early days of the settlers. He was pre-eminently American and his sojourns abroad never tempted him to remain detached from his native land. It was characteristically American for Homer to commence in graphic art as a draughtsman. He was correspondent for Harper's Weekly during the Civil War. He made many faithful pictorial records of life at the front. He was observant and objective. His job has been replaced in our time by the cameraman who brings war before our eyes with the help of photographic apparatus.

As the years passed Winslow Homer's style changed from an orderly and rather tight execution to an open, broad, painterly style. Freedom came to him as he studied nature more closely and learned how to translate what he saw into a concise idiom. Homer was inclined to paint people and groups of people less and less as he devoted more attention to dense woodlands, streams, rough surf, and turbulent skies. Nature made more claim on his attention and he concentrated on a method which would make it possible for him to be more explicit.

One might associate him with specific trends at that time abroad, but it is doubtful whether Homer was actually influenced by them. Like Courbet and Manet and Constable he learned most by direct observation. Other Americans of the time were inclined to lyricise or dramatize nature, few would have been willing to employ the rough-and-ready method of Homer. Insofar he was a forebear of the realists of the twentieth century who have painted people and scenes in the most direct and unmodified statement.

* * *

The pictures at the Institute of Modern Art show the breadth and depth and limits of Homer's talents. There are examples of the Cuban and Bermudan scenes. There are views of the seashore and Maine woods. Some pictures show the broad brushwork, the fluid transparent washes brilliantly mastered by this New Englander. He had a feeling for mass, for space, for weight, for atmosphere, for the stirring calm of nature. He was not afraid of deep shadows and darksome passages, for he learned how to articulate even in the dullest of light. The pictures are not even, not all have the same grand flexibility and cogent use of design material. Some pictures have rather dry contours, some seem to lack the thrust or accent which defines spatial design. However, the best of the water colors are magnificent and few Americans indeed have expressed themselves with such buoyant vigor as Winslow Homer did in "Burnt Mountain."

Included in the exhibition are some portrayals of hunting and fishermen themes. There are depictions of leaping fish which are firmly if not imaginatively drawn Drawings make a charming addition to the display, since they bring before our eyes American life soon after the Civil War. Homer recorded with his busy and responsive pencil people as they are seen in everyday activities. The sketches are not dramatic, but they relate to realities. While Homer is admired and signalized as a painter, his drawings remain not only important documents of American folkways but delightful depictions of the unostentatious citizens of a democracy.

These are the days when we make a point of national traits. No more distinctly American painter could be found than this independent New Englander. He let the modern French movement pass him by not from negligence, but because he, like Albert P. Ryder, was full of personal resourcefulness.

* * *

Rare Books at Museum

The Museum of Fine Arts has placed on view an exhibition of rare books dating from the fifteenth century.

A very timely item is Valturius' volume on military affairs. Printed in Verona in 1472, it contains about 100 woodcuts which were impressed by hand after the book was printed. Illustrated are the various accessories of warfare, military machines, forts and guns. They anticipate in an fanciful way such an invention as the tank. Medieval designers did not rely on spare structural design, however, for the early "tank" was shaped like a terrifying dragon.

There is shown also a volume of Boccaccio bearing the first engraved illustrations. It is amusing to observe that the copper-plate was employed for economy and the engravings were colored in order to seem like illuminations. Since that day copperplate engraving has become an art in its own right. In many respects, however, the art has not progressed beyond this early practice. Among other volumes shown are Pélerin's fascinating book on perspective, Breydenbach's "Peregrinations" and Koberger's Petrarch. It is well worth the promenade through the Museum's corridors to see these beautiful items, the modest dimensions of which are in no way commensurate with their historic and artistic value.

Cushing-Gellatly

Drawing by Winslow Homer

Loaned by James S. Plaut for the exhibition of Homer works currently on view at the Institute of Modern Art.

'Weighing Anchor, Key West'

Canvas by Winslow Homer on exhibition at Institute of Modern Art.

Prospects In Summer Playhouses

Twelve shows are now running in New York, a reduction of one from the week previous, brought about by the departure of "Native Son," over the week end.

* * *

William Saroyan, now in California, sent a telegram to New York last week scolding the management of his play, "The Beautiful People," at the Lyceum Theater, for setting a price of $16.50 for an orchestra seat good at every performance of the play. The price, Mr. Saroyan indicated, was too high. He directed that season tickets to his play should be $9.90 and added that each theatergoer should be permitted to use a theater stub as part payment for a reservation at every succeeding performance. "How does a patron know that he wants to see a play several times a week before he has attended a performance?" Mr. Saroyan's press department quotes him as saying. So from now on a Lyceum Theater ticket stub will be accepted as part payment for a season reservation if presented within a week after the performance for which the ticket was issued.

* * *

Beginning tonight at Westboro, in the Red Barn Theater, the play will be "Room Service" . . . At the Theater-by-the-Sea in Matunuck, R. I., starting tonight, Luella Gear will be starring in "George Washington Slept Here."

* * *

"Always Romance," written by Taylor Holmes and Norman Clark, will be given at the Harbour Playhouse, Marion, beginning Wednesday. Mr. Holmes will play the leading role.

* * *

The New York Times hears that Walter Hampden, who is now in Hollywood acting for the screen, is considering a revival of "Cyrano de Bergerac," one of the most successful of his productions.

* * *

Dorothy Stickney is expected to return to the cast of "Life With Father" at the Empire Theater in New York after a week's absence.

Honorary Degree For Paul Green

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — Paul Green, North Carolina's celebrated playwright is now Dr. Paul Green. Western Reserve University has conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of letters.

It is his first honorary degree.

In presenting Mr. Green to Winifred George Leutner, president of the University, for the degree, Prof. Barclay Leatham referred to Mr. Green as "President of the National Theater Conference, winner in 1927 of the Pulitzer prize in drama, collector and teller of folk tales of his native North Carolina, defender of the democratic ideal that brought his ancestors to the banks of the Cape Fear River in the early eighteenth century, inspirational teacher and leader of youth; maker of and steadfast believer in the dreams that lift men's hearts; novelist, playwright, poet, author of 16 books."

Mary Boland

In "Meet the Wife," opening the season of the North Shore Players tonight at Marblehead.

Eager U. S. Technicians Offer Services to Britain

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP) — Americans from every State in the Union are answering Britain's call for a noncombatant civilian technical corps.

Applications are pouring into the office of the British Consul General here and before another two weeks have passed the first contingent of volunteers is expected to sail from a Canadian port.

They will be radio technicians, metal workers, electricians, mechanics, machine tool setters and operators, and workmen skilled in building and maintaining marine engines.

"There is no limit to the number of technicians we can use," a british spokesman said. "We have set no quota and conceivably can use every qualified man and woman who applies."

Defense Against Raids

The majority will serve in maintaining England's greatest "mystery defense" against German air raiders—devices known as radiolocators which spot enemy planes day or night long before they arrive over the English coast.

The locator has been described as one of the marvels of modern warfare and many high British officials say the invention largely has been responsibile for the success of the RAF in combatting German raiders and minimizing night bombing.

The locator is said to have eliminated the necessity for constant air patrols, conserving British air strength for actual combat duty.

The Civilian Techincal Corps reports more than 3,000 applications were received during the first week of recruiting, and each mail brings scores of others. Many persons applied at the Consulate in Person.

From All Walks

The applications come from people in every station of life—the President of a small-arms factory in Milwaukee, a tractor mechanic in Lincoln, Neb., a gladiolus specialist in Orlando, Fla., a theater projectionist in Lebanon, Mo., a sewing machine salesman in Atlanta, Ga.

A Sparta, Tenn., mechanic, applied and then said "also send information as to what a man's wife could do there.

An electrician from Milwaukee said: "If the British Government will be kind enough to finance my trip . . . I will be more than willing to do my part in any way to help whip the Nazis. I am a World War veteran."

And a marine asked: "Why can't strings be pulled to secure my discharge from the marines so that I may be doing my bit to aid a cause I believe in?"

Vigorous and Adventurous

"Most of the letters are vigorous and adventurous," said E. W. Russell, the British squadron leader in charge of the enlistment program. "There's the same tone from all parts of the United States. You can't localize the spirit of adventure, you know."

The civilian technical corps' American adviser is J. Murray Mitchell, former Vice-President of the New York Trust Company who found himself ill at ease in retirement and decided to accept the position "as a contribution to our own defense."

The administration at Washington has given its blessing to the enlistment program and President Roosevelt said he believed American mechanics could serve with British aviation ground crews without becoming belligerents.

Americans chosen for service will be given transportation to a Canadian port a few days before time for sailing. Most of them will go directly to England, but others will serve in various parts of the British Empire.

They will receive free board and living quarters, a uniform, and a salary of $21.11 a week during the first month of training. After that basic workers will receive $24.12 and chief foremen $38.65. Arrangements will be made for alloting portions of salary to dependents in the United States.

Federation Organized By Young Republicans

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Young Republican National Federation was organized on a permanent functional basis for the first time June 27 when its Executive Committee named John M. Robsion, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., as executive secretary.

Mr. Robsion is a son of Representative Robsion of Kentucky. Ralph E. Becker of Port Chester, N. Y., was named General Counsel, and Richard Nowinson of Chicago, publicity director. National offices will be opened soon in Chicago.

News of the Screen

Alexander Korda has set July 7 as the day on which to start production of "The Jungle Book" based on Rudyard Kipling's story. Workmen are now engaged in erecting a jungle village and preparing a jungle forest at Lake Sherwood, Calif., as background for the film. The village and the forest will cover more than 15 acres.

* * *

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., who has just completed a good-will tour of South America, is expected shortly in Hollywood to assume the starring role in Edward Small's production of "The Corsican Brothers." The film will be based on one of Alexander Dumas' stories. Gregory Ratoff will direct.

* * *

Carol Curtis-Brown, an English actress, is making her film debut in Alfred Hitchcock's RKO-Radio picture, "Before the Fact," starring Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine.

* * *

Judy Garland will have one of Cole Porter's songs to sing in the next Hardy picture, "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." The story finds Andy seeking to carve out a career for himself in New York after his graduation from high school. Mickey Rooney, of course, plays the part.

* * *

Cobina Wright, Jr., and Jane Darwell will have important roles in Twentieth Century-Fox's next film starring Jane Withers. The film bears the title of "Small Town Deb." It will go into production on July 7.

* * *

Warners are planning a policy of reduced admission prices for enlisted men as part of their cooperation with the national defense program.

* * *

The next film starring Anna Neagle and produced by Herbert Wilcox for RKO will be a melodrama dealing with the North Atlantic patrol and the British Intelligence Service. The film will be made in England and Canada, as it is in those two countries that the scenes are laid.

* * *

RKO-Radio announces that general release for "Citizen Kane" is being planned for later in the season. The film will end a nine-week run at the Palace Theater in New York on Wednesday.

* * *

Bette Davis will play the role of the secretary in the film version of George S. Kaufmann's and Moss Hart's play, "The Man Who Came to Dinner." It will be her second comedy assignment in a number of years. No other roles in the film have yet been announced by Warners.

* * *

Mischer Auer, according to a Universal bulletin, will be featured in the movie version of "Hellzapoppin," which is to go into production shortly . . . At the same studio, William Gargan and Irene Hervey are in the cast of "Bombay Clipper."

National Art Gallery To Show Dale Paintings

The National Gallery of Art has announced that a group of 22 paintings of the French nineteenth century school, from the Chester Dale Collection in New York, has arrived at the gallery and would be installed during the summer and placed on exhibition early in the autumn. A list of the paintings will be announced later when they are exhibited to the public.

Mr. Dale, at the time of the opening of the National Gallery in March, placed on loan a group of eighteenth and nineteenth century American paintings. The paintings which he is now lending cover the development of the French School during the entire nineteenth century from the classical period through the Impressionist and Post-Impressionist painters at the end of the century.

Premiere Planned

A Honolulu premiere in September is being planned by Warners for their musical film, "Navy Blues," starring Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie, Martha Raye, Jack Haley, and the Navy Blues Sextet. The tentative schedule calls for a 10-day trip for members of the cast, studio representatives, and the press. Honolulu, an announcement from the studio says, is the setting for most of the action in the film.

Tonight at the Pops

Paul Herkassky, Conducting
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Phèdre" ..... Massenet
Prelude to "Khovanstchina" ..... Moussorgsky
"Peer Gynt" Suite, No. 2 ..... Grieg
"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
Andante Cantabile from String Quartet, Op. 11 ..... Tchaikovsky
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
"Southern Roses," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Pavane from the American Symphonette ..... Morton Gould
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Glière

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, 8:30. Paul Herkassky conductor.

Boston Films

Exeter—"That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Short Films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "The Round Up." Patricia Morison. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Streets of Sorrow." Greta Garbo. 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Girls Club," 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—"Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:40. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield, 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:25. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:15.

Orpheum—"The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. "They Dare Not Love." George Brent and Martha Scott. 9:30, a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11:45 a. m. 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "The Round Up." Patricia Morison. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"The Terror," Wilfred Lawson. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "Mystery of Room 13." 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. "Horroscopics." 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15.

Scollay—"Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 10:10. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 11:30 a. m., 3:15, 8.

South Station Theater—"Invasion of England," "The Life of a Fighting Pilot," "The Swastika in Chile," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:20. "They Dare Not Love." George Brent and Martha Scott. 11:55 a.m., 2:55, 6, 9.

Telepix—"Can England Win?" "Syria," "Father Hubbard," oddities, cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Tremont—"International Settlement." 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Of Human Bondage." 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Trans-Lux—"Under Age." Nan Grey. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "U-Boat 29." Conrad Veidt. 10:38 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Uptown—"Great American Broadcast." 3:35, 7:45. "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland, William Holden. 1:10, 5:15, 9:20.

Suburban Films

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Model Wife." Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Face Behind the Mask." 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Vivacious Lady." James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Meet the Chump." Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06. "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. 3:28, 6:36, 9:44.

Cleveland Circle: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 7:45.

University: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. 2:50, 6, 9:15. "Repent at Leisure." 1:35, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2, Evenings, 7—11. **Strand:** "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. 2:53, 8:15. "Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan. 1:50, 6:54, 10:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. "The Penalty." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Father's Son." 2 and 7:45.

Park: "That Night in Rio." Don Ameche and Alice Faye. "Meet Boston Blackie," 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Athur. "Power Dive." Richard Arlen. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. 2:30, 8:15. "Blondie Goes Latin." Penny Singleton. 4:05, 9:30.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Swanee River." Don Ameche. "Leopard Men of Africa." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Strange Alibi." 1:30, 4:51, 8:12. "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:38, 5:59, 9:20.

Mystic: "Repent at Leisure." Kent Taylor and Wendy Barrie. 2, 7, 9:55. "One in a Million." Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. 3:10, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Convoy." Clive Brook.

Orpheum: "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Lucky Devils." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Double Date." "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye Jack Oakie and Cesar Romero. 3, 8:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell and Robert Young. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "The Penalty." E. Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. "Murder Among Friends." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Power Dive." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Power Dive." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and William Holden. "The Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Deitrich.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye. Jack Oakie. "Ellery Queen, Penthouse Mystery." **Strand:** "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "A Shot in the Dark."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi." Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi." Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "Pinocchio," in color. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Strange Alibi." Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

Central: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Sleepers West." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "This Thing Called Love." "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "That Night in Rio." Don Ameche and Alice Faye. "Meet Boston Blackie." Chester Morris. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Mr. District Attorney." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Land of Liberty." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mr. Dynamite." Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 2:09, 8:09. "The Great Lie." Bette Davis and George Brent. 3:20, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "I wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "A Shot in the Dark." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart. "Monster and the Girl." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Bowery Boy." Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Power Dive." Richard Arlen. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Slightly Honorable." Pat O'Brien and Edward Arnold. "Remedy for Riches." Jean Hersholt. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Baker's Wife." Raimu. 3:43, 8:03. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous water colors by local artists.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Special exhibition of oils and water colors by Winslow Homer. Through July 27.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of posters for Fire Prevention by public school children of Boston. Through July 3.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Oils by Albert Pinkham Ryder.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Sundays (through June 29) open from 1-5 p. m. Exhibition of drawings, through October. Safavid paintings and illuminations, XVI and XVII centuries, through July. North Indian and Central Asian painting and sculpture, through June 30.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. Special exhibition of Museum in Education, through July. Drawings and models by boys and girls, through September.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Concord, Massachusetts: Concord Art Association—Twenty-fifth annual exhibition.

Hingham, Massachusetts: The Print Corner—exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: Berkshire Museum — Exhibition of American folk paintings from collection of Horace W. Davis.

Rockport, Massachusetts: Twenty-first annual exhibition of painting, sculpture and prints. The Old Tavern, 12 Main Street. Openings July 5.

Newport, Rhode Island: Thirtieth annual exhibition of the Art Association of Newport—paintings from the Walter P. Chrysler collection. Through July.

Murray Korman

Betty Furness

In "Something Gay," opening the season at the Ogunquit Playhouse tonight.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO, DICK POWELL, JANE WITHERS, THE ANDREWS SISTERS — IN THE NAVY — A VERY YOUNG LADY — JOHN SUTTON — Latest INFORMATION PLEASE

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM — 25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax — Marx Bros. with Tony Martin — "THE BIG STORE" — Plus "They Dare Not Love" — George Brent • Martha Scott

NOW! METROPOLITAN — John Garfield • Ida Lupino — "Out of the Fog" — Plus "West Point Widow"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

Air-Conditioned CRITIC' PRIZE PLAY — *"A highly prized playgoing experience."* J. B., *The Christian Science Monitor* — ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN — NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Air-Conditioned — CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY — *HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN* — WATCH ON THE RHINE — LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS — MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Clr. 6-6363 — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — 50th Street and 6th Avenue — GREER GARSON • WALTER PIDGEON — "BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST" — GALA STAGE REVUE — SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

"As exciting a picture as you'll see all year!" —Boehnel, World-Tel. — 'MAN HUNT' — PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW • ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Commerce and Finance

Congressional Leaders Balk at Administration Price Bill

Business and Industry

Free Trade To Be Tried By Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—As from July 1 Argentina will revert to virtual free trade. There will be no limitation on at least 85 per cent of imports while exchange control—provocative to business like red rag to the bull—is to be abolished. Acting President Castillo and Finance Minister Carlos A. Acevedo have signed a decree with these concessions.

The official explanation speaks of satisfying "the general aspiration of the business world for the simplification and elimination of control." Parallel with this statement is the admission that receipt of more raw materials and essential manufactures are vital to internal economy.

It can be inferred, therefore, that war-time difficulties of supply and transport have forced this change of policy, though everybody concerned, officials as well as traders, hope that the results will be sufficiently favorable to preclude return to the old control system. International as well as domestic business can be relied upon to cooperate. Voluntary restrictions, doubtless, would be preferred to the former mechanism.

Plan Outlined

Finance Minister Acevedo has based his calculations on 1940 trade. Eighty-five per cent of the imports are to be admitted without limitation whatsoever—apart from the usual tariff collections—while approximately 11 per cent will be subject to "flexible quantitative limitations" and less than 4 per cent temporarily suspended.

The former control organization will be absorbed by the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank. The latter institution has, for some time, been superseding the exchange committee, which now ceases to exist. Permits to import, to acquire exchange and to ship are abolished.

An American loan of $110,000,000—which, after long waiting, appears assured of congressional ratification—is a big factor in promoting this welcome change of policy. Past economy in foreign exchange, due to restriction of luxuries, and accumulated frozen exchange, especially in England, have also assisted. There is now, therefore, practically no limit on the importation of what formerly were deemed nonessential goods.

Removal of restrictions does not restore normality automatically. The Government and importers alike know too well what they are up against owing to the scarcity of ocean carriers and the priority of defense demands in North America and Great Britain, the principal sources of supply. Some political economists have declared that the concessions come too late. This is rather a gloomy view to take. Most Argentines feel there is still sufficient trade with the Americas and the British Commonwealth for liberalism to be rewarded—even in war time.

The blocked exchange in London is due to the British purchase of food and their inability to ship sufficient manufactures to balance the account. The exact accumulated amount is not disclosed but it certainly runs into many millions. Indeed, the total is so impressive that it may be applied toward the redemption of the British railway investment in Argentina.

British Purchase Plan

The British Government has asked that a purchase plan be considered. North American financial assistance would appear essential in completing such a war-time transaction. The goodwill dividends accruing from an investment of this nature can readily be understood. The United States would be assisting Argentina to recover "economic independence" and, at the same time, Britain to pay for food.

Argentine railways represent the greatest British investment outside the Empire. The original stake was something like $2,500,000,000 but the negotiable value today could hardly be more than one quarter of this. Like all foreign utilities in Latin lands returns dwindled when tariffs were controlled and exchange rates declined

Finance Minister Acevedo admits that Argentina is thinking out plans to buy British investments with frozen sterling. There is no specific railway plan, however, he says. His more immediate tasks are to cover a budget deficit due to less customs revenue, take care of the farmers' unexportable produce and keep home trade going.

He is seeking parliamentary approval for new taxation estimated to produce an additional 150,000,000 pesos. Much of this is to come from the high income category. No more tax-free bonds will be issued and it is hoped to stop an annual leakage of 20,000,000 pesos through evasions.

The Minister frankly admits that Argentina has hopes of obtaining more loans to alleviate economic distress. The $110,000,000 loan awaiting ratification will be spent in this way: $60,000,000 for purchases in the United States and $50,000,000 in payment of pending accounts for goods and services in that country. The pesos resulting from the dollars will take care of crop surpluses.

Cotton Textile Output Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton-textile production this year is running at an annual rate of well above 11,000,000 square yards, the largest production in the history of the industry, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York said. There were 9,593,557,000 in 1940 and 9,445,914,000 in 1937.

Takes High Post

© Underwood

Albert I. Lodwick

Elected a Vice-President of the Morton Manufacturing Corp., Chicago, makers of industrial steel products. Mr. Lodwick formerly was assistant to the President of Curtiss-Wright Corp. and was President of Stinson Aircraft in 1938 and 1939. He recently resigned as Senior Vice-President and director of Aviation Manufacturing Corp. and Vice-President and director of the Aviation Corp.

National Income For April Shows 27 P. C. Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of April the national income produced in the United States extended the rise which began in March after a decline for four consecutive months, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The national income amounted to $7,153,000,000 in April as compared with $7,003,000,000 in March and with the 1941 low of $6,577,000,000 in February. Although the increase from March to April was relatively small, the national income was 27.3 per cent larger than in the same month last year when it amounted to $5,619,000,000. This was a larger gain over a year ago than in the preceding months of this year. The national income during the first four months totaled $27,519,000,000 this year as against $22,746,000,000 last year, an increase of 21.0 per cent.

Preliminary information indicates that the national income showed a further rise in May. The price level was higher in May than in April and there was apparently an expansion in the quantity of goods produced.

The prospect is that the national income will continue to expand until the seasonal peak is reached in October. If this expansion materializes, the annual national income this year will not only exceed last year's income of $76,819,000,000 but it will exceed the predepression income of $82,885,000,000 in 1929 for the first time since the recovery began.

Henderson Elected Chairman of RFC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Election of Charles B. Henderson to the chairmanship of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was announced by the Board of Directors. He will succeed Emil Schram, who resigned to become President of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Henderson, a member of the RFC board since 1934, is a Nevada Democrat who represented his State in the United States Senate from 1918 to 1921. He is a lawyer and former banker and once was engaged in mining and ranch operations at Elko, Nev.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said Mr. Henderson's election had been approved by President Roosevelt.

N. E. T. & T. Net Up Share to $8.02

By the Associated Press

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported earnings for the 12 months ended May 31 were equal to $8.02 per common share, compared with $7.53 the preceding 12 months.

J. J. Robinson, President, said: "Results for the first five months of the year indicate that 1941 will produce a record volume of telephone business for this company."

At the end of May, he reported, there were 1,340,387 telephones in service, a net gain of 45,773 since Jan. 1.

N. Y. Utilities Accept New State Rules for Defense

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Power & Light Corporation and the Central New York Power Corporation have agreed to new utility regulations by the State Public Service Commission designed to assure an adequate power supply for industrial customers engaged in defense production.

The utilities accept full responsibility for necessary installation of enlarged facilities. In cases of disputes over the amount industrial customers are to contribute toward expansion costs, the utilities are to proceed with construction and the commission will determine the contributions.

The new rules are effective July 6.

The provisions will apply to the entire territory of the New York Poker & Light Corporation.

Price Control Bill Sent Back For Revision

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The administration, it was disclosed today, has presented compulsory price-fixing legislation to Congress, only to have it "literally torn to pieces" and rejected by legislative leaders.

The legislation, congressional authorities reported, would have authorized a limited form of price and rent control, restricted to defense areas.

Informed sources said the proposal was submitted to Speaker Rayburn and other Congressional leaders by Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator and his aides.

Asks Drastic Revision

"It was literally torn to pieces in the conference," one legislator said, "and the upshot was that Henderson was advised to revamp the bill drastically in conjunction with the legislative drafting service before resubmitting it."

There was no indication when the revised measure would be ready but influential House members expressed belief it would not be long delayed.

A major objection to the first proposal, it was learned, was that it would necessitate definition of defense areas.

"How are we going to do that," one member asked, "with carpenters and mechanics commuting as much as 50 miles each way to and form their work?"

Forecasting a storm of controversy in Congress if and when such legislation is presented, leaders said, however, the Administration made a strong case in favor of mandatory control of some sort over prices. Earlier this month, Henderson told a House appropriations subcommittee that at the proper time, he believed President Roosevelt would recommend the necessary legislation.

Stability, Not Control

Outlining his own views on the subject, Mr. Henderson said at that time:

"I do not believe that you can keep a rigid price control in any country without complete control over all the elements of cost. I believe that within the American framework you can keep a stability of prices and relationship of prices by utilizing these methods that I have outlined.

"It would be almost miraculous—it would be miraculous—if the price level and the cost of living did not go up. We have examined into the price-control mechanisms of England, Germany, Japan and Canada, and we know that the thing to be sought is price stability and not rigid control."

In that connection, Mr. Henderson said that as a result of the enormous pressure being exerted on the price level by the defense program, he thought that additional legislation carrying legal penalties for violators would be necessary to supplement the present voluntary control system.

"You can't get acceptance of a ceiling and get voluntary compliance," he said, "but if you do not get the general acquiescence by the major producers, there is no system of control short of an antidemocratic control that could keep prices in line."

Canada Puts Metals On Free Tariff List

OTTAWA, Ont. (Canadian Press)—Understood to be a measure to facilitate obtaining metals necessary for national defense, the National Revenue Department announced an order in council placing sheet and strip of iron or steel, hot rolled, on the tariff free list for entry to Canada, effective June 28.

The order provides that the material may be entered on the tariff free list when "imported by manufacturers to be cold rolled or cold reduced and used exclusively in the manufacture of sheets or strip coated with tin."

Strip of iron and steel formerly carried a tariff rate of $7 a ton when imported from the United States and $3 from England, and sheet A rate of $6 when from the United States and $4.25 from England. It now is on the free list from both countries.

Portland, Ore.'s Finances Substantially Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Substantial improvements in the financial condition of the City of Portland, County of Multnomah and school District No. 1 (Portland), chief tax-levying bodies of Oregon's metropolitan area, is a major development of the fiscal year ending June 30.

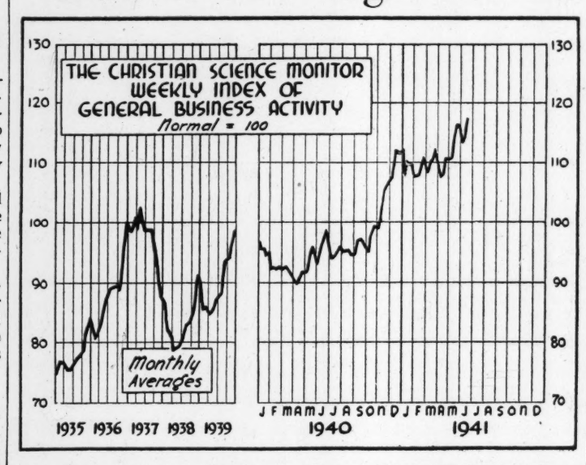
For the first time in 9½ years, Multnomah County is free of warrant indebtedness, having a cash balance of more than $250,000 in the general fund, whereas a year ago the warrant indebtedness was approximately that same amount.

The City of Portland closes the year with cash in the general fund for the first time in many years, while the school district of Portland has reduced its deficit from $786,199 to $607,059.

Referring to the local tax situation, the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission of Multnomah County reported:

"A very encouraging factor in the tax situation is the large reduction that will take place in the tax-supported bonded debt of the major tax-levying municipalities in the years 1941, 1942 and 1943, which will bring about a reduction in interest charges in excess of $500,000."

Monitor Index of Business Soars to New High for Year



A sharp advance during the week ended June 21 carried The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity to 117.3 (prel.), a new high level for the year. This compared with 114.6 on June 14 and 97.3 a year ago on June 22.

Greater-than-seasonal increases in the bank debits and miscellaneous carloadings series accounted for the advance. For both bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous carloadings the week's totals were the highest since 1930. The electric power component was lower, with production countering seasonal and trend.

Industrial production and trade continue at high levels, reflecting the demands of the defense industry as well as consumer requirements. Steel operations were a half point higher last week at 99½ per cent of capacity. Cotton manufacturing and residential construction expanded further. Automobile production slackened seasonally during the week.

Retail trade bettered its recent gains with increases of 18 to 22 per cent over a year ago reported last week. Improvement was generally widespread, with vacation schedules supported by greater purchasing power providing the main demand.

Commodity prices continued to spiral upward, with farm products prices leading the advance.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*June 21 1941	June 14 1941	June 22 1940
Combined index	117.3	114.6	97.3
Bk debits outside NYC	125.3	119.0	98.4
Elec power production	109.4	110.2	100.7
Misc carloadings	117.2	114.9	92.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week was another standoff. The market had a brief run-up Monday, presumably on the news of the German attack on Russia. A run-up in commodities likewise occurred. The stock market seemed to be guessing that the new Ally would be a strong help against Germany, and the commodity markets seemed to be assuming that Russia would become an important lease-lend market for North American wheat, lard, and perhaps other commodities. But second thought in the stock market abandoned the hope that Russia would be much of a help, and the potential Russian market for American commodities turned out to be small, particularly as they couldn't be got into Russia except across Siberia.

The outstanding business news for the market seems to be the price-profits and wages jam into which the Administration is heading due to its effort to control prices piece-meal without regard to production costs, to wages, or to farm prices, Farm commodities continued to mount sharply, particularly the grains, cotton and cottonseed oil and an early head-on conflict appears likely between rising farm prices an the Administration's desire to hold down the cost of living.

OPACS Heads into Trouble

There has been much threatening on the part of farm groups of strong action if Mr. Henderson's OPACS attempts to put a lid directly or indirectly, on farm prices. However, such a lid descended last week in the form of a price-ceiling threat for cottonseed oil and and actual ceiling for cotton cloth.

Cottonseed oil is up from round four cents to round 11 in a year, due to decreased production (it is a by-product of cotton-growing) increased consumption due to prosperity, and an impending shrinkage in the import of competing vegetable oils from the Far East. It is now far above the usual premium over lard, and the principal open-market hope that it will not go higher lies in the possibility that consumers may switch to lard.

Dairy products are rising because government lease-lend purchases enter a market whose product is largely perishable and of which large stores have not been accumulated. The lid on cotton cloth prices is partly justified by rising textile margins, but a good part of the rise in cloth prices has been due to the jump in cotton and in textile wages. Cotton is up 50 per cent this year and textile wages up 10 per cent or more without allowing for overtime.

Difficulty of Price Control

More important is the showdown between OPACS and Chrysler, which refused to rescind a price increase, on the ground that rising costs justified it. OPACS seems to have its eye almost singly on prices, not on costs, and so far the official anti-inflation price-control policy seems chiefly to be an operation to curb profits, piled on top of the curb of the excess profits tax.

Another casualty of the price control program, in addition to industrial profits, appears to be the continuance of the futures markets. Trading has already been discontinued in New York in metal futures and in rubber except for liquidation of outstanding contracts, the SEC has been asked in by OPACS to "watch" the commodity markets, margins have been increased and efforts are being made to weed out pure speculative transactions, like the goats from the sheep.

A coming difficulty in price control was illustrated in the new rubber rules, under which not only prices but also specifications and quality of goods sold must be approved by OPACS. If automobile prices are controlled, this same thing will be necessary. It begins to look as though price control this spring of copper, aluminum, steel, and similar items will turn out to have been child's play compared with the complexity of the problems now faced by OPACS as it invades the field of finished goods and begins to tangle with the rising cost of labor and farm commodities.

Tops in something or other will have been reached when labor begins to ask for sliding-scale wage increases, to be adjusted to the rising cost of living, resulting in part at least from rising wages. This looks like the external form which the coming issue will take of who will evenutally make the necessary sacrifices for the continually expanded defense program, after the possibilities have been squeezed out of stockholders and the middle class.

No Line on Schram Policy

Another tough problem appears in the rising demand, attributed in part to the Army and recently voiced publicly by J. Leonard Replogle, for a 50 per cent or more cut in automobile production, as the outstanding and simplest method to cure the growing shortage of steel and non-ferrous metal. About 500,000 men's jobs are involved; and even a 20 per cent cut in auto output would probably, even after overtime was stopped, put an end to 50,000 of those jobs, while a 50 per cent cut would put perhaps between 100,000 and 200,000 men out of work, many living at some distance from the nearest possible potential defense job.

Leading Wall Street news was the record dinner at the Commodore to the new Stock Exchange president, Emil Schram, who will assume his duties tomorrow. More than 1500 diners from the Street and Washington listened carefully to his after-dinner speech for an inkling of future policy but, naturally, found little to bite on.

Some slight bullish hope appeared in the market that the announcement that the RFC would finance the remaining British share liquidation in this country would take a load off the stock market. The offering of Philadelphia Company 4¼ per cent bonds, bought under the SEC's new U-50 competitive bidding rules, upset most predictions pro and con. The underwriters' spread was larger than the spread now usual on negotiated deals, and then instead of appearing priced at the very top of the market the bonds soon rose a point in the open market over the offering price.

The Treasury is expected to sell tax anticipation warrants soon, but not to banks. Wall Street brokers are losing some of their accounting staff to the defense program, and in view of the slim future for the brokerage business are inclined to congratulate the employees so taken rather than to blame them for leaving the ship.

Second quarter earnings statements, which will begin to appear this week and next, will probably not show as good comparisons with the corresponding 1940 quarter as did those three months ago. Wage increases, price-ceilings, and an increased proportion of comparatively profitless defense business (cf. last week's Chrysler statement) will make their mark. Those companies which keep their statements abreast of the latest tax-bill rumors from Washington will also show the results of the new plan to reverse the position of the normal and the excess profits tax as it falls on the net.

Billion Dollar Bills Await Action Today

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—A dispute over $35,000,000 tied up a pair of billion-dollar appropriation bills today, but congressional leaders expressed confidence both measures would go to President Roosevelt before the fiscal year ends at midnight.

The bills involved were the $935,905,000 relief bill and the $1,340,000,000 agriculture appropriation.

The argument revolved about whether Congress should add $35,000,000 to the relief bill for the disposal of surplus commodities, or whether the sum should be included in the farm bill.

In Farm Bill First

The Senate originally voted the extra $35,000,000 into the farm bill, but it was deleted by a joint Senate-House conference committee. Then, when the relief bill came up, the Senate tacked on $50,000,000 for the commodity disposal program. A conference committee on the relief bill agreed to cut this to $35,000,000, but House members handling relief and farm legislation were still at loggerheads over whether the money should be provided in the farm or the relief measure.

Farm bloc members contend that since the stamp plan operates mainly in large cities it is not agricultural but a form of relief and should be so identified by paying for it out of relief funds.

Senator Alva Adams (D) of Colorado, chairman, said he would call the relief bill conference committee into session sometime today. He expressed hope that some agreement could be reached.

Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, acting majority leader, said he was confident of final approval for both measures before midnight. As a precautionary step, however, he prepared resolutions permitting the Agriculture Department and the relief administration to continue spending at their present rate until such time as the bills pass.

Other Bills Pending

Congress also had still to vote funds for its own operation and to act on a $1,055,000,000 appropriation to meet deficiencies in various departments and agencies. The $24,567,000 legislative appropriation was pending before the Senate, where passage was regarded merely as a matter of routine.

Much of the fiscal year-end work was finished during a busy week end. This included legislation continuing the President's emergency powers to devaluate the dollar further and to maintain the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and a record breaking $10,384,821,624 appropriation for the Army.

Still awaiting House consideration are Senate amendments to a bill increasing from $1,250,000,000 to $2,650,000,000 the lending power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, mainly to make crop loans at 85 per cent of parity (the 1909-13 average) as Congress has ordered it to do.

A joint conference committee is considering somewhat different versions of a bill giving the Maritime Commission control over all movements and cargoes of American ships.

Quality of Goods Seen Deteriorating

CHICAGO (AP)—Women shoppers were cautioned that many consumer goods are deteriorating in quality under the defense program while prices remain the same.

Reign S. Hadsell of the Consumer's Counsel Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave point to his warning with this example:

A percale dress which formerly had 80 threads to the inch each way, and sold for a dollar, now has 68 threads one way and 72 the other, and sells for the same price.

Mr Hadsell, speaking at the University of Chicago's annual conference on business education said that "consumers are going to have to be better buyers than ever before."

Zenith Radio Offered Metal From England

CHICAGO (AP)—E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith Radio Corporation, told stockholders that British manufacturers had offered to supply the corporation with "alnico" steel used in radio production.

Addressing the company's annual meeting, Mr. McDonald said there is a shortage of such steel in this country, about five ounces are now used in making each radio set, he said, compared with seven ounces in the past.

Mr. McDonald said British manufacturers have a surplus of this steel, which is made from aluminum, nickel and iron.

Unfilled orders are the largest on record for this time of year, Mr. McDonald said, and the corporation's problem is one of production rather than sales. He said that an additional 112,000 square feet of floor space has been purchased to expand production.

All directors were re-elected.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 209

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1941.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER
Treasurer

Boston, June 24, 1941

Promoted

M. S. Brooks

Appointed assistant to K. B. Elliott, Vice-President in Charge of Sales. Mr. Brooks has been with Studebaker for 15 years.

Cotton Trade Ready to Aid Price Control

NEW YORK (AP)—The cotton textile industry is willing to cooperate with the Federal Government in any "equitable method" of controlling prices, W. Ray Bell, President of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, said.

At the same time, he condemned any proposal to place retroactive provisions in a price ceiling that might be established on the ground that such provision would "undermine the basis on which our business operates."

"The first consideration of the cotton textile industry," Mr. Bell said in a satement, "is to do all within its power to expedite the national defense program. The industry's tremendous increase of production is striking evidence of this. We don't want inflation and don't want to have our industry contribute to the causes of inflation in any way. We are anxious to bring back to our markets the stability which has been disturbed by recent unauthorized reports.

"We feel that an equitable price ceiling for cotton textile must provide for fluctuations in the two major elements of the cost of producing cotton goods—raw materials and labor."

Mr. Bell said that among the things a retroactive clause in price ceilings would do would be to put high cost mills out of production, which would be detrimental to national defense.

Steel Output Rises ½ Point To 99½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased ½ point to 99½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Setel.

"Increases in steel sales with priority ratings is the most rapid today," continues the service, "due in part to quickening of defense efforts and in part to the fact that non-defense manufacturers covered their needs previously and are not so much in the market now.

"One large company notes that 60 to 70 per cent of its current sales are to holders of such certificates, with the percentage increasing constantly. More and more, too, non-defense manufacturers take on defense lines, thus swelling the amount of priority steel sales.

"Sales are still running at 135 to 150 per cent of capacity, which means that backlogs of orders on books continue to ascend, with no relief in sight. It is probable that many orders on books will never be filled, especially in the case of non-defense projects, many to be cancelled by buyers because of delay in filling orders.

"The pig iron supply promises to be better in a few weeks because of resumption after relining and because of proposed rehabilitation of several stacks, long idle and obsolete. Since June 1 eleven relined furnaces have started with six more due to start soon.

"An unaboidable inefficiency of steelmaking these days is the necessity of changing rolls frequently. Though orders on books of one size and description are so large as to allow for record-breaking runs without roll changing, the necessity to parcel out steel to a maximum number of customers and in short intervals makes such economies impossible."

Seasonal Decline In Auto Output

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimating car and truck production last week at 127,926 units, said that automobile assemblies have embarked on the seasonal downturn usual at this period.

Production compared with 133,565 vehicles last week and 87,550 this week a year ago.

Ward's said operations would taper moderately during the first half of July and then would move downward more sharply.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 102

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on June 18, 1941 for the quarter ending June 30, 1941, equal to 2½ of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1941. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the July 5 Issue

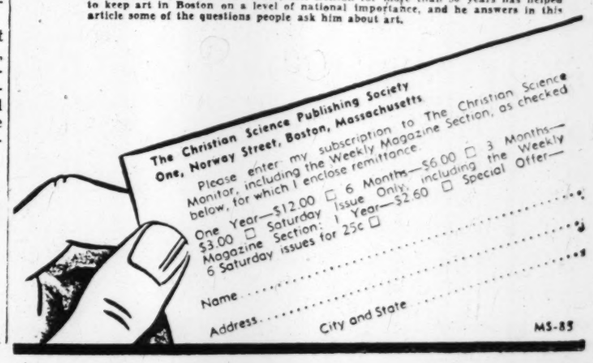
VICTORY PREFERRED By Joseph C. Harsch
Former Berlin correspondent analyzes the morale of the German people and the effect on the home front of Hitler's prestige program of invasion.

GRAND COULEE—INDUSTRIAL KINGDOM By Richard L. Neuberger
The romance of water power, which is becoming available for the defense program from the Columbia River power plants at Bonneville and Coulee Dams.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S TOWN MEETIN' LEGISLATURE By Harlan Trott
A magazine section staff writer looks in on the largest legislative body in America, in number of members, and finds it is to be still bigger.

SHE LEADS 2,000,000 WOMEN FOR DEFENSE By Mary Hornaday
Interview with Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, new president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who comes from Baltimore.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF ETCHING By Frank W. Benson
As a teacher, painter, and etcher, Mr. Benson for more than 50 years has helped to keep art in Boston on a level of national importance, and he answers in this article some of the questions people ask him about art.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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	139,550
1941 volume to date	63,395,302
1940 volume to date	126,793,545

Stock Market Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Leading stocks missed fire on feeble recovery attempts in today's market.

While a few oils, coppers and specialties managed to step up moderately, many issues were fractionally lower near the final hour. Dealings were negligible throughout. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares, one of the smallest turnovers for the year to date.

The main buying handicap, brokers suggested, was the lack of positive information regarding the course of the Russian-German conflict. Business developments, however, remained hopeful in individual cases.

Among stocks in the backward column were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, General Motors, Anaconda, Westinghouse, U. S. Rubber, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft and U. S. Gypsum.

Faltering in the curb were Brewster Aero, Gulf Oil and Phoenix Securities. Calambra Sugar and International Petroleum improved.

Bonds Irregular

Price changes were irregular in bond market today and trading was light.

The over-the-counter market in U. S. Government securities was quiet, some of the long-term Treasuries dipping fractionally.

A slight majority of the fractional changes registered on the downside.

Among corporate issues selling at slightly better prices were Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, Walworth 4s, Western Union 5s, and Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s.

Somewhat lower were Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Nickel Plate 5½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, and Texas Corporation 3s of '65.

Late Selling Checks Wheat Price Rally

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Moderate mill buying, possibly associated with government flour purchases, together with short covering and reinvestment operations helped to rally wheat prices as much as 1⅝ cents today but the advance was checked by selling in connection with increased new wheat movement and weakness of soybeans and lard.

Reports of German progress into Russia and of the sinking of a ship in the Atlantic with a detachment of U. S. Marines on board served to unsettle the market. The controversy in Washington over price control operations and proposed legislation also added to confusion. Eastern chain bakers were reported in the flour market and Canadian flour equivalent to approximately 5,000,000 bushels of wheat was sold to the United Kingdom over the week-end.

Cotton-Oil Prices Drop Limit Allowed

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Cottonseed oil futures prices dropped the full permissible limit of a cent a pound at the opening of the market today on speculative liquidation prompted by Federal Price Administrator Leon Henderson's announced intention to fix a ceiling "substantially' under the prices prevailing at the close of trading last week.

Mr. Henderson's criticism of speculative activity in the staple was made after the close of the market last Friday, and today was the first opportunity for unloading because the market was closed Saturday for the usual summer week end recess.

Another uneasy and erratic market was cotton futures, affected by the price ceiling on cotton textiles. After a break of $1 a bale in the first hour prices recovered.

Prices Advance In London Market

LONDON, June 30 (AP) — Stock market trading expanded again today with British funds closing peak levels of the session.

Rails held early gains and in the industrial list heavy goods shares advanced. Textiles and department store issues were in demand.

Kaffirs were inactive toward the end with the exception of the far western Rand group which was firmer.

Steel Output Drop Due to Holiday

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel mills will operate this week at an average of 93.7 per cent of capacity, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

This level compares with 99.9 per cent in the preceding week, the drop being accounted for by some trimming of schedules for the July 4 holiday. A month ago operations were at 99.2 per cent and a year ago 74.2 per cent.

7 P. C. Auto Tax Asked by Committee

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Members said the House Ways and Means Committee agreed tentatively today to recommend a 7 per cent tax on the sale price of new automobiles, which would produce about $79,900,000 of new revenue, instead of the 15 per cent levy proposed by the Treasury.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	Jun27
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun19
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	5	6	6	6	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	Jun20
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	21	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun28
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	6⅛	6	⅛	Jun28
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	4	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun27
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	152½	152½	152½	Jun28
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun27
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	14	6¾	6½	6½	
81¾	71⅜	Allis-Ch pf (5)	1	81	81	81	Jun27
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	2	28	27½	27½	— ¾
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
1¼	⅞	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun25
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	2	17½	17	17½	+ ½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	43⅛	42½	43⅛	Jun27
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun28
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun28
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Jun28
1⅞	1	Am Cable & R	16	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	83	83	83	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	174½	174½	174½	+1½
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	7	31⅜	31	31⅜	— ⅛
76	56	Am C & F pf (7)	10	74	73¾	73¾	—1¼
23½	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun26
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	Jun27
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun23
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	5¾	5⅛	5¼	Jun27
17¼	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Jun27
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun27
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	Jun28
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	15	15	15	
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	1	19	19	19	Jun26
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun18
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	8	35½	34⅞	35½	Jun27
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jun27
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	47⅝	47⅜	47½	— ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	Jun27
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun27
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun27
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	4	11	11	11	Jun19
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jun28
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	5	17¾	17½	17½	Jun27
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	2	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	6	30	29½	30	Jun27
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	11	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
115⅞	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	1	14	14	14	
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jun24
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Jun25
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	5	41½	41¼	41½	+ ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	148	148	148	Jun27
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	6	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	6	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun28
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Jun23
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jun24
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	4	156½	156½	156½	+ ½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69½	69½	69½	+1¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	70¼	70	70	— ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	Jun25
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
99⅛	84⅛	Am W W 1 pf(5)	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	Jun24
83⅜	51½	AmWoolen	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
64¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	25	65⅜	64½	65¼	+1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	52	52	52	Jun13
28⅛	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	27	27¼	27	27	— ¼
14½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jun28
12½	9	Andes Cop (.12g)	3	10¾	10½	10½	Jun24
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun18
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29	29	29	— ½
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Jun27
5½	4	Armour Ill	4	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
65½	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	63¼	63	63	— ¼
64	60	Arm Ill pf	4	64	63½	63½	Jun24
34⅜	23	Arm Cork(1g)	2	28½	28	28	
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun27
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Jun27
8¼	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jun24
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	7	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	66	66	66	
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
25¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	6	24⅜	24	24	+ ⅛
38¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	37½	37	37¼	+ ¼
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	1	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	Jun19
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Jun28
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun27
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	25	3½	3⅜	3½	
B							
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	5	15⅛	15	15	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	6	6	— ¼
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5½	5½	
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8	8	8	Jun27
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	2	22½	22½	22½	Jun28
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Jun26
26⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jun27
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Jun24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	108	108	108	Jun25
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	6	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅝
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	4	73⅛	72½	72½	—1⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122	121⅞	121⅞	— ¼
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jun27
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	4	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	3	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	28	28	28	Jun26
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	29	20	19½	19½	— ½
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	3	17	15⅞	16⅜	— ⅜
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun27
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅝
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
41	30⅞	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	33	33	33	Jun20
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+17⅜
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Jun27
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun26
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun26
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	4	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jun23
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun27
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jun21
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun27
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Jun28
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun24
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9	9	9	Jun27
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
C							
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jun28
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	3	½	½	½	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	4	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12	12	12	Jun27
13⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry .60)	7	13⅜	13½	13½	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
39⅛	34	Cannon M (1g)	2	36⅛	35½	36⅛	Jun26
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun26
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	2	28	28	28	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
63	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	60¾	60½	60¾	— ¾
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	5	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun28
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	16	16	16	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun25
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun27
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	6⅜	6½	6½	Jun27
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun24
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	9	33	32¾	33	+ ⅜
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	18	18	18	Jun28
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19	19	19	Jun25
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun27
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun27
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	3⅜	3½	3½	
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	Jun27

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (⅛e)	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	Jun27
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	14	14	14	— ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	Jun25
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun23
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	¼	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	13	12¾	12¾	—1
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	13	57¾	57	57	— ½
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun27
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	2	32½	32½	32½	
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	Jun28
39	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	10	37½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	6	34¼	34¼	34¼	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	89½	89½	89½	— ⅜
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	— ¼
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	5	13	13	13	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jun28
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	20	20	20	Jun26
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	7	16⅜	16	16⅜	Jun24
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	24	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jun27
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	24¾	24	24¾	Jun27
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	4	79¾	79	79	Jun27
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
104	99½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	102¼	102	102¼	Jun26
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	30	29⅝	29⅝	
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	8	10⅛	10	10	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	96	⅜	⅜	⅜	
64¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	61¼	61	61	— ½
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	8	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun26
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	3	16¾	16½	16¾	
33	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	6	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13¼e)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	26	18⅝	18¼	18½	
107⅝	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅜
⅞	½	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun27
⅜	⅛	Cons F pf (½k)	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9	7¼	Cons Laund	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
3½	2¼	Consol Oil (½)	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅝	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Jun27
6⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	5½	5½	5½	Jun27
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Jun28
106⅝	99½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100	100	100	Jun23
16¼	12½	Container (½g)	1	16	16	16	Jun28
14⅝	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Cont Bak (B)	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	3	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ½
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	17	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	3	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	15	15	15	Jun27
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jun20
49	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	3⅜	Coty Inc (¼g)	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Jun26
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	5	¾	¾	¾	Jun28
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16	16	16	
8⅜	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jun26
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41	41	41	Jun26
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	3	38	38	38	— ⅜
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	1	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
53½	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	53½	53½	53½	
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	1	13½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

June Federal Income Best On Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The treasury said June income and excess profits tax collections have exceeded $900,000,000—the largest figure for such collections in any June.

June 15 was the due date of the second installment of these taxes. In March, when the first installment was paid, collections were $1,207,000,000. However, the corporate excess profits tax was so new then, that many companies obtained postponements so that the June figure probably contained more excess profits tax than the March figure. The two taxes are lumped together in field reports, and it may be several weeks before separate figures will be available.

Meanwhile, the Treasury said that on June 25, with five days of the month and also of the fiscal year yet to go, the month's collections of the two taxes were $900,751,819 and the fiscal year's total was $3,454,219,517—also a record. The fiscal year figure indicated a final total nearly $50,000,000 in excess of the January budgetary estimate of $3,055,000,000.

The fiscal year total of all types of Federal revenues passed the $7,102,930,000 budget estimate several days ago, and on June 25 had reached $7,528,713,439.

Expenditures, while also breaking peace time records, was lagging behind the budget estimate of $13,303,370,970. On June 25, spending aggregated $12,467,491,715.

Part of this lag was in the defense program. The June 25 defense spending total was $5,913,561,054, compared with the budget estimate for the full year of $6,463,823,900.

Because of these trends, the deficit on June 25, of $4,938,778,276 was far below the predicted $6,289,440,970.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.04⅜	1.02¾	1.04⅜	1.03⅛
Minneapolis	.99⅜	.98½	.99⅛	.98⅜
Kansas City	.97¼	.95¾	.96⅜	.96¼
Winnipeg	...	...	.77½	.77½
Sept. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.06	1.04½	1.05⅞	1.04⅜
Minneapolis	1.01	.99¼	1.00⅝	.99⅝
Kansas City	.99	.97½	.98⅜	.97¾
Dec. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.07⅜	1.06	1.07½	1.06⅛
Minneapolis	1.02½	1.01⅛	1.02	1.01⅜
Kansas City	1.00¼	.99⅛	.99¾	.98¾
July Corn:				
Chicago	.74⅛	.73½	.73⅝	.73⅝
Kansas City	.67½	.67	.67⅜	.68
Sept. Corn:				
Chicago	.76⅜	.75⅜		.75⅞
Kansas City	.71	.70¼	.70¼	.71
July Oats:				
Chicago	.38⅞	.37½	.38⅜	.37½
Minneapolis	.34½	.33½	.34⅜	.33½
Winnipeg	.40¾	.40	.40¼	.41⅛
Rye, Chicago:				
July, old	.52⅜	.51	.52⅛	.51
July, new	.56½	.55¼	.55⅞	.55¼
Sept., old	...	...	.52½	.52
Sept., new	.58¼	.56⅜	.57¼	.56¾
Dec.	.61¼	.59½	.60⅛	.59⅜

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	9.87	9.87	9.80	9.80	9.97
Sept.	10.00	10.37	9.90	10.05	10.25
Oct.	10.00	10.45	10.00	10.15	10.35
Dec.	10.00	10.57	10.00	10.35	10.55

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
At Chicago					
July	1.46¾	1.47½	1.43¼	1.45	1.48⅛
Oct. old	1.38	1.40¼	1.36¼	1.38	1.40¾
New	1.38	1.40	1.36¼	1.38⅛	1.40¾
Dec.	1.39½	1.41¼	1.37½	1.39½	1.42⅛

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	94.1
December	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.3
March	...	...	...	94.0b	94.3
Tops					
October	...	...	...	121.6b	122.7
December	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.6	121.7
March	...	...	...	119.5b	120.1
bBid					

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.50b	14.72
Oct.	14.72	14.75	14.48	14.60	14.67
Dec.	14.82	14.85	15.57	15.71	14.80
Jan.	14.78	14.84	14.56	14.68	14.78
March	14.80	14.90	14.59	14.74	14.78
May	14.78	14.88	14.60	14.72	14.83
b—Bid.					

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	14.33	14.40	14.33	14.40	14.45
Dec.	14.32	14.35	14.32	14.35b	14.40
b—Bid.					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sep No3	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.51	2.52
Wrld Sep No4	1.07½	109	1.05	1.08	1.11

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	21.22	21.27	21.15	21.25	21.30
Dec	21.20	21.26	21.15	21.15	21.30

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	7.60	7.62	7.56	7.57	7.68
Dec.	7.70	7.73	7.67	7.67	7.79

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.86	11.86	11.86	11.86	12.86
Oct.	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60	2.60

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	5.55	5.55	5.42	5.43	5.70

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	...	...	...	11.80b	11.92
b Bid.					

Raw Silk

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	2.92½	2.93	2.91½	2.92	2.96

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	37.00	37.20	36.50	37.15	37.20
		Eggs			
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Oct.	28.95	29.95	28.16	29.20	28.90
*S.					

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Celanese Net High

NEW YORK—Earnings of Celanese Corporation of America for the second quarter, according to present indications, will be the best of any three-months period in the company's history, and prospects for the balance of the year are excellent, Dr. Camille Dreyfus, President, informed stockholders in a letter enclosing the current dividend checks. "Earnings for April and May, the first two months of the second quarter of 1941, after all charges and taxes except excess profits taxes, are estimated at $2,140,000 as compared to $1,587,755 for the full three months of the first quarter of this year," said Dr. Dreyfus.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¾s 51-48	109.28	109.28	109.28
3 2⅞s 60-55	111.18	111.17	111.18

New York City Bonds

11 3s 80	104	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany 5s 50 st	52½	52½	52½
4 Allegh Val 4s 42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
12 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Am&For P5s 2030	56½	56½	56½
10 Am IG Chem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
20 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108⅜	108½
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	110	110	110
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75½	75	75½
14 A C Line 4½s 64	64¾	64⅝	64¾
3 A C Line 5s 45	88¾	88⅝	88¾
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
13 B&O 95 st A	34½	34¼	34½
1 B&O 95 st C	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
23 B&O 2000 st D	34½	34	34
17 B&O 96 st F	34½	34	34
31 B&O cv 60 st	29⅜	29	29
3 B&O 4s 48	63¼	63	63
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
1 B&O S W 50 st	44	44	44
3 B&O T C 4s 59	51	51	51
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	73	73	73
30 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30¼	30	30
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104⅜	104¼	104¼
8 Buf R&P 57 st	42	41⅞	42
4 Bur C R&No 5s 34	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
4 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	61½	61½	61½
4 Bush Term 5s 55	51½	51½	51½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Can Sou 5s 62	81	81	88
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Can Pac 5s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	77	77	77
15 Can Pac 4s perp	63¾	63⅜	63⅜
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	102	102	102
3 Celanese 3s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 CenB unPac 4s 48	27¾	27¼	27¼
6 Cen of en 5s 45	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	54	54	54
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73½	73½	73½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17	16⅞	17
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
4 C&O 3½s 96D	104¼	104	104¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105	105	105
7 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
11 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1 CB&Q 4s 49	97½	97½	97½
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93½	93½
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
4 C Gt W Inc 4½s 2038	34½	34	34½
3 Chi Gt W 4s 88	6⅔	6⅔	6⅔
2 Chi I & L 6s 47	28½	28	28½
2 Chi I & L 4s 47	25¾	25¾	25¾
106 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	10¼	10	10⅛
15 CMSP&P 5s 2000	3	2¾	2¾
11 CM&SP 4½s 89C	40⅜	40	40⅜
11 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	35	34¾	35
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¼	20	20
30 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	29	28¾	29
118 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	28½	28	28
15 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
47 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19¼	19¼	19¼
54 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19¾	19⅛	19¾
12 Chi& NW 4s '87 st	28	27½	27½
43 Chi & NW 4s '87	28	27½	27¾
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	27¾	27¾	27¾
9 Chi & P 4½s '52A	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
14 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2	2	2
17 CRI & P 4s '88	23½	23¼	23½
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	12¾	12¾	12¾
6 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
35 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	52½	52¼	52½
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Ch G W Ind 4½s '62	96	96	96
3 Childs Co 5s '43	38	38	38
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	55½	55¼	55¼
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	86½	86	86½
7 ClevUn Term 5s '73	76¼	76	76
6 Col F & I 5s '43	105	105	105
1 Col & So 4½s '80	21¾	21½	21½
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Col & Tol 4s 55	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
7 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	111¾	111¾	111¾
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83½	83½	83½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅝
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110	110	110
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105⅞	105¾	105¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	19½	19½	19½
2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
1 Cuba R R 6s 46 rct	16	16	16
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53¼	53¼	53¼
7 D & R G 4s 36	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
4 D & R G West 5s 78	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
2 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110⅝	110¾
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	98	98	98
26 Erie rfg 5s '67	29¼	29¼	29¼
16 Erie rfg 5s '75	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
17 Erie gen lien 4s '96	59⅜	59¼	59¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Pere Marq 4s 56	65¼	65¼	65¼
24 Phila Co 5s 67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26	26	26
9 Philips Pet 1¾s 51	104⅞	104½	104½
2 PCC & St L 4½s 77	103	103	103
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	104	104	104
22 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	61¼	60⅞	61¼
7 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	61	60⅞	61
19 Pitt & WVa 4½s 60C	61¼	60⅞	61¼
12 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82⅝	82½	82⅝
5 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Readg 4½s 97A	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1 Readg 4½s 97B	82	82	82
2 Rem Rand 4¼s 56xw	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	103¾	103¾
5 Rio Gr West1st4s39	44	44	44
5 Rohc G&E 3¼s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
5 Rutland Can 4s 49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	91	91	91
10 StLPeo&NWest5s48	40¾	40¼	40¾
4 StLPub Svc 5s 59	80½	80	80½
62 St L S F 4½s 78	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
8 St L S F 4s 50 A	13½	13½	13½
10 St L S F 4s 50A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
11 St L SW 5s 52	28½	28½	28½
20 St L SW rfg 5s 90	17½	17½	17½
2 StP&KC ShL4½s41	10¼	11⅛0	10¼
21 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	6½	6½	6½
20 Sea A L 5s 50 st	12⅞	12½	12⅞
2 Sea AllFla 6s 53 A ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99½	99½	99½
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	98½	98½	98½
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
2 Skelly Oil 3s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 So Bell T&T 3s 79	107¼	107¼	107¼
22 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51¾	51½	51⅝
52 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¾	51½	51½
25 So Pac 4¾s 69	52	51⅝	51⅝
14 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	65⅞	65⅞
4 So Pac clt 4s 49	48⅞	48¾	48¾
1 So Pac 3¾s 46	69½	69	69¼
4 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54¼	54	54⅛
2 So Pac SFT 4s 50	82¾	82¾	82¾
8 South Ry 6½s 56	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	81	81	81
11 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91	92
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	61¾	61⅝	61¾
3 South Ry Mem 5s 96	84	84	84
74 So Ry 4s St L 51	74	74	74
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111½	111½	111½
4 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
4 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105	104⅝	105
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Texark&FtSm 5½s '50	91	91	91
7 Tex Corp 3s '65	107	106⅞	107
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	70	70	70
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	69¾	69½	69½
3 Third Ave 4½ 5s '60	16½	16½	16½
2 Third Ave 4s '60	52¼	52¼	52¼
11 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112⅛	112	112
1 Un Pac 3½s'80	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	87¾	87½	87¾
4 U NJRR&Can 4s '44	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	95½	95½	95½
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
5 Utah P&L 5s '44	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	87½	87½	87½
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
9 Wabash 1st 5s '39	61	61	61
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	13	13	13
5 Walwrth 4s 55	84½	84	84
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	95	95	95
11 Warner Bros 6s 41	61	60½	61
11 West Pen P 5s 63 E	112⅛	112	112
20 WestShore 4s 2361	51¾	51¼	51½
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
2 Westn Md 5½s '77 A	102	102	102
4 Westn Md 4s 52	92½	92½	92½
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25¾	25¾	25¾
10 Western Un 5s 60	82¼	81¾	82¼
10 Western Un 4½s 50	80¼	79⅞	80¼
24 Wils Cen 4s 49	38⅛	38¼	38⅛
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	10¼	10⅛	10¼
4 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Argentine 4½s 71	72½	72½	72½
4 Australia 5s 55	67	67	67
8 Australia 4½s 55	58½	58½	58½
2 Buen A 4½s 77	49	49	49
17 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	48½	48½	48½
1 Buen A 4½s 75	50	50	50
1 Canada 4s 60	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
9 Canada 3s 67	97⅛	97	97
11 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	11	11	11
10 Chile 7s 41 asd	12¼	12	12¼
20 Chile 6s 60 asd	12¼	12	12¼
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	12¼	12	12¼
14 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	12¼	12	12¼
14 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	12¼	12	12¼
11 Chile 6s 62 asd	12¼	12	12¼
2 Chile 6s 63 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
14 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36	35¾	36
16 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛
2 Copen 4½s 53 wd	30½	30½	30½
4 Cuba 4½s'77	60½	60½	60½
18 Denmark 6s42	50	50	50
10 Den 6s42 wd	63	62	63
3 Ger Govt 5½s65	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Italy 7s 1951	21¼	20¾	21½
14 Japan 6½s54	72½	70	72½
15 Japan 5½s65	68⅛	67½	68½
4 Milan City 6½s '52	18	17½	18
2 Minas Ger 6½s '58	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Norway 4½s '65	31	31	31
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
4 Paulista Ry 7s '42	80	80	80
1 Peru 7s '59	7	7	7
3 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6½	6½	6½
10 Queensld 7s '41	97½	97½	97½
2 Rio de Jan 8s '46	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3 Rome 6½s '52	20	20	20
19 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	58⅛	58	58
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62 wd	5	5	5
7 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	46½	46½	46½
3 Tokyo City 5½s 61	47	46⅞	47
5 Tokyo City 5s 52	20	20	20
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 UnStElWk 6½s 47 A	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	47½	47	47
9 Urug cv3¾s4s4½s79	39	38⅞	39

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 3,165,000, previous day 2,982,550, week ago 8,364,900, year ago 3,466,200, two years ago 2,536,800. Jan. 1 to date 1096,145,075, year ago 840247,400, two years ago 841376,975.

Business Personals

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Accumulated				
Bost Accept Co., Inc., 7 pf	17½c	..	June 30	June 12
Crown C I Cp $1 A90c	..	July	1	June 20
Fla P&Lt pf.	$36.32	..	July	1 June 21
Group Corp 6 pf.	75c	..	July	1 June 23
MisP&LCo$61st pf	$1.50	..	Aug.	1 July 15
Initial				
Gair Co(R)pf new	30c	..	June 30	June 26
Extra				
Coca-Cola Bot Co of St Louis	25c	..	July 20	July 10
Ist Nat Bk(Atlan)	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Liuc Nat Bk (Wash., D. C.)	$2.30	..	July 1	June 25
Mt Trust Bank (Roanoke, Va)	50c	..	July 1	June 20
N S Port Cem Co	40c	..	July 1	June21
Sonoco Prod Co	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Participating				
Col Bak Co$1ptcpf	25c	..	July 1	June 14
Irregular				
Am Seating Co	50c	..	July 18	June 27
Curtis Mfg	75c	..	July 7	June 23
Gen Fireproofing	50c	..	July 1	June 20
Midw P&S Co Inc	25c	..	July 15	July 8
Mo Port Cem Co	50c	..	June 30	June 14
Simmons Co	50c	..	July 10	June 27
Young-Dav M Ltd	1½c	..	June 28	June 18
Regular				
Alleg & West Ry	$3	S	July 1	June 20
Amalg T&S Bk (Chi)	$1	..	July 1	June 26
Am Bk&T (NHaven)	$2	S	June 30	June 20
Am Bk&T (N Orlns)	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
Am Ntl Bk (Nashvll)	15c	Q	July 1	June 20
do	15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Badger PM Inc 6pf	75c	Q	Aug.	1 July 21
Balt N Bk	50c	S	June 30	June 23
Broad St Tr (Phila)	20c	S	July 15	July 5
Bruce (E L) Co	25c	..	June 30	June 23
Do 7pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 19
Do 3½pf	$7½c	Q	June 30	June 19
Buffalo Ind B (NY)	35c	Q	June 30	June 23
Butler Mfg 6pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 20
Can Pr Ins(WinppM	$2	S	July 2	June 20
Citizens Wat (WshgPa) 7pf	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 11
Coca-C Btlg St Lou	25c	Q	July 20	July 10
Collat Ln (Boston)	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 10
Columbia Baking	25c	Q	July	1 June 14
Do 81ppf	25c	Q	July	1 June 14
Columb&SOE 6½pf	1.62	Q	Aug.	1 July 15
Do 6pf	$1.50	Q	July	1 June 16
Cmwlth W 5½pf	$1.37½	Q	July	1 June 11
Do 8⅞ pf	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 11
Do 8.6 pf	$1.50	Q	July	1 June 11
Credit Util Bnkg B	25c	Q	July 10	June 26
Elgin Sweeper Co. ptc prior pf	$2 50c	Q	July	1 June 20
Do 40 cum pf	10c	Q	July	1 June 20
Endicott Johnson	75c	..	July 15	June 26
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July	1 June 26
1st Nt Bk, Atlanta	25c	Q	July	1 June 20
Do	25c	..	Oct.	1 Sep. 20
1st Nat Bank, Montgomery, Ala.	30c	S	June 30	June 20
1st Portland Nat Bk, Portland	75c	S	June 30	June 21
Fishman (MH)pf	$1.25	Q	July 15	June 30
Gair Co (Robt) pf new	30c	Q	June 30	June 26
Gen Firep'fing pf	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 20
Gen Mach Corp	75c	..	July	1 June 18
Do 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	July	1 June 18
Gibson Art	50c	Q	July	1 June 20
Glastonbury Bk & Tr, Hartford	75c	Q	July	1 June 13
Gr'nv'le Tr Co R I	80c	S	July	1 June 25
Greenwich W Sys, Inc. 6 pf	$1.50	Q	July	1 June 11
Harris Hall&C 5pf	$1.25	Q	July	1 June 20
Ill Nat Bk, Springfield	$1.50	Q	July	1 June 24
Do. Springfield	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 24
Ind Nat Bank	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 21
Jamaica Public Serv. Co. Ltd. 7pf "A"	$1.75	Q	July	2 June 23
Do 7pf "B"	1¾c	Q	July	2 June 23
Do cum pf "C"	1¼c	Q	July	2 June 23
Jamaica Public Serv. Co. Ltd	17c	Q	July	2 June 23
Kansas Pr & Lt Co. 4½ cum pf	$1.12½	Q	July	1 June 20
Kirsch Co, $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	June 30	June 20
La Salle Ext Univ. pf.	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 25
Leich, Charles & Co. 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 20
Leland Electric Co.	25c	Q	June 30	June 20
Lincoln Nat Bank, Wash. D. C.	$2.50	S	July	1 June 25
Orleans, La.	50c	S	July	1 June 20
Mfg Life Ins Co, Toronto	$6	S	July	2 June 25
Marion Water So. pf	7 $1.75	Q	July	1 June 11
Mass Inv Trust	21c	..	July	19 June 30
Massawip V RR Co	$3	S	Aug.	1 July 1
Merch & Mech Bank (Col, Ga)	$5	S	July	1 June 30
Merchants Nat Bank (Mobile)	60c	Q	July	1 June 24
Miss Riv Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Aug.	1 July 15
Missouri Pw & Lt Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July	1 June 14
Montreal Lt Ht & P	36c	Q	July	31 June 30
Monumental Radio Co (Baltimore)	50c	Q	June	30 June 21
Nat Bk of Washington (Tacoma, Wash)	$3	S	June	30 June 15
New Jersey Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 11

Foreign Radio Propaganda Held of Little Effect in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 30—Heavy barrages of short-wave propaganda recently launched from European stations have slight chance of success as long as the news and entertainment programs of the American radio maintain their present high standards, according to the American Institute of Public Opinion in a report today.

Undertaking a Nation-wide survey last January to measure the effects of new and extensive attempts to influence the American thought, the Institute acted upon the request of the Princeton Listening Center, which, in the closing months of 1940, charted the new high in short-wave radio propaganda.

Emphasizing the dependence of effective radio propaganda on the lack of adaquate radio facilities in a nation, Prof. Harwood L. Childs, Director of the Institute and author of the report, held that "so long as the people of the United States are supplied with a better brand of news and entertainment over their domestic radio and retain confidence in the integrity of a free and uncensored press and radio, the impact of short - wave propaganda from abroad is not likely to be marked."

Foreign Radiocasts

Support for this was found in the small number of listeners which follow foreign radiocasts and the rapidity with which the average listener turned from these radiocasts when the novelty had worn off. Professor Childs found that only between 5 and 10 per cent of the adult population listens to even one radiocast a month and that about 1 per cent listen regularly.

In attempting to analyze accurately the motives of the listeners and the effects of the radiocasts upon them, the institute ran into serious difficulty through lack of complete information. A more complete set of findings was compiled in regard to specific characteristics of the listening group.

Geographically, it was found that by far the largest single group of short-wave listeners is in New England, which has a percentage of listeners more than twice as high as any other area. The proximity of this area to Europe, as well as the quality of reception, account for the fact that 19 per cent of the adult population regularly follows the foreign radiocasts, according to the report.

Who Listens?

Contrary to common belief, no one nationality receives especial attention on these short-wave radiocasts nor are the foreign elements of the population under especial pressure, the report says. Approximately 75 per cent of the listeners interviewed indicated that they understood only English, showing that the ratio of aliens to non-aliens in the listening group is almost exactly the same as in the population as a whole.

Professor Childs emphasized that the most important characteristic of the listening group is its high percentage of wealthy and well-educated people which gives it an importance far out of proportion to its numerical size. Of the listeners interviewed, more than 23 per cent were classed as wealthy, while 17 per cent had attended college.

Besides the general barriers which all short-wave propaganda must overcome, the German radiocasts have additional problems to solve in the national antipathy to the Nazis and distrust of all that comes out of Germany. The report indicates that the English reach a daily audience of approximately 438,000 people while the Germans reach only 146,000.

Florida Organizes Air Home Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida has established a Home Guard Air Squadron, said to be the first officially recognized, under the command of Capt. Wright Vermilya, Jr., of Palm Beach.

The Florida Home Guard Air Squadron now has a volunteer personnel of 26 officers and 41 enlisted men and operates 26 planes all donated by residents of Palm Beach. Many owners of the planes, Captain Vermilya said, are enrolled as officers in the squadron which recently was mustered into State service.

Headquarters for the squadron are at Morrison Field, Palm Beach, where hangar space was made available by the Palm Beach Aero Corporation.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 6, Aug. 3, Sept. 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), on 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m). Chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Aug. 3, Sept. 7.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 14.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 6, 20.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on July 6.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a .m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on July 6; Aug. 3; Sept. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; July 13, 27; Aug. 10, 24; Sept. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on July 20; Aug. 17; Sept. 21.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Alaska

Fairbanks: Elks Hall, 8 p. m., August 11.
Juneau: Scottish Rite Temple, 8 p. m., August 1.
Ketchikan: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., July 29.
Sitka (auspices First Church, Juneau): Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., August 3.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

17 MONMOUTH COURT, Brookline, Mass., near Carlton and Beacon Streets—3 and 4-room apartments in new building; every improvement; selected tenants. See Superintendent on premises. Lon. 6540.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y., 9536 81 St.—Upper part 2-family house, 3 rooms, gas, heat, hot water; newly decorated.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

KEW TERRACE, KEW GARDENS, L. I.—Beautiful view; 4 rooms, 2 bedrooms; antiques, Orientals; cool, July 1st or August 1st to February 1st or year. Virginia 9-9326. Virginia 7-1043—Evenings.

LONGWOOD District—Unbelievably cool, 5-room furnished apartment to sublet. Phone Aspinwall 3583 (Brookline, Mass.).

N. Y. C., 114th St. and Riverside Drive—Until October 1st; convenient Columbia; 8 breezy rooms, comfortably furnished. BUtterfield 8-1710.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TO LET—Ricker Camps, bungalow for large family; also smaller one, electricity, spring water in house, 7 min. to beach. Route 1-A (old state rd.) E. R. Cole, Prop., R. F. D. 1, Kennebunkport, Maine.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest and study; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele; $17 up; also cottages for rent by brook, $12 to $30 weekly; special season rates; folder. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

ZEHNER'S HIGH HILL HOUSE, Narrowsburg, N. Y. Tel. 94R4—Family resort; excellent food, own produce; bathing, sports; booklet; $14.

FOR RENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sublet from July; —Beautiful completely furnished home; 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, maid's room; Embassy vicinity. Box 46, National Press Bldg.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEBAGO LAKE, MAINE—Sell or rent, 2 cozy, comfy cottages, nicely furnished, improvements; wonderful view, large lake frontage; available immediately; $40-$50 weekly, less monthly. BARNEY GERARD, Naples, Me., or 47 Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSEMBLY and scraper hands, tool makers, lathe, boring mill, planer and shaper operators, with at least 5 years' experience in the machine tool industry; must be U. S. citizens, no age limit; 9-hour day, 54-hour week; give full details in first letter, or call at employment office. AUTOMATIC MACHINERY MFG. CORP., 113 East Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

SIX-ROOM apartment and lease for sale, completely furnished; near Columbia; good opportunity. 506 West 113th, N. Y. C. CA 8-3210.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKE CHAMPLAIN
BROOKSIDE INN, Westport, N. Y.—Bathing, private sandy beach, mountains, fishing, historical points of interest, games; homelike. R. DUPEE.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE, CAMDEN

A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Swim, canoe, bask on the sand; SEA CRUISES; cycling. Delicious food. Rates and folder, D. Doolittle, Camden, Maine.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

REAL ESTATE

AUGUSTA, MAINE—37 acres land; 9-room semi-bungalow, 2 glassed-in porches; 2 cabins; garages for 3 cars; all modern; overlooking Kennebec River on Route 201; established tourist business. Come and see it. MRS. ROSA MacFARLANE
Riverside Drive Tel. 838-W

ROOMS TO LET

MONTREAL — Double and single rooms, private and semiprivate baths; permanent and tourist. 1620 Sherbrooke W. Fl. 0528.

MONTREAL, QUE., 1444 Fort St.—Comfortable single and double rooms; clean and quiet house. Fl. 1072.

N. Y. C., 104 West 84th St. (Apt. 5-W)—Desirable, clean, single studio; reasonable; elevator. Phone SC. 4-2966.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th (3-W)—Desirable location; every convenience; $8-$10; all transportations; near Central Park, church. CI. 6-9624.

N. Y. C., N. Y.—Pleasant room, river view, in home near Columbia University. Call Un. 4-3069 evenings or early mornings.

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt., $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. Gr. 7-7953.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1736 Columbia Rd., N. W., Apt. 102—Bright, cool room in cultured home for refined woman. Col 8089.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING MANAGER desires position as executive or assistant in strong organization where ability will bring ample compensation; young, progressive; 14 years' experience including window display. Box X-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

"LAKOTA LODGE REST HOME"
Bracebridge, Ont.
Write for folder. Mrs. M. J. McArthur

SUMMER RENTALS

FURNISHED farm summer home, rent $250, July 5-Sept. 6; bath, electricity; garage; private road; mountain view. O. P. Hooker, Peacham, Vermont.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	A	L	K		T	A	R	A		O	D	E
O	M	A	N		E	L	E	C	T	R	U	M
M	E	N		A	L	P	S		H	A	L	S
E	S	T	E	L	L	A		T	A	L	C	
		E	A	T		C	A	R	T		I	F
C	A	R	S		F	A	C	E		A	M	A
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742

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
GEorgia 4036
5425 Georgia Avenue, N. W.

Maine

AUGUSTA

BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear—Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
Hats, Hosiery, Smart Accessories
41 Hammond Street . . . Opposite City Hall

THE COFFEE HOUSE
Half a Block from City Hall
33 Franklin Street Dial 2-2284
Luncheon 11 to 2 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Supper 5 to 7

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Furnishing a Camp or Cottage

See us for the glassware, silverware, dinnerware, beds, mattresses, towels, kitchenware and the many other things that will mean so much to your pleasure and comfort this summer.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
The store keyed to Maine living
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

NEW BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
of all descriptions
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
521 Congress St. Portland, Maine

J. F. Merrill & Co. Portland, Me.
New Settings For Old Jewelry
Careful attention given to Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

WALTER ENEMARK Co.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

GEO. S. OWEN CO.
Quality Cleaners
219 Anderson Street
Phone 2-1422. Call and Deliver

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NewHampshire

CONCORD

The Friendly Shop
Where "Friend" Greets Friend
Distinctive Summer Millinery, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Slips
Gifts and Cards
24 School St. Tel. 1816

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1938
Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

Summer Topcoats
For vacation and all-season wear. Pastel shades in soft tweeds and shetlands.
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

American DYE HOUSE INC.
TP MALO PRES
DYERS-CLEANSERS
DOVER, N.H.
For the Latest Designs and Shades in
Dresses and Coats
at Popular Prices
Visit Our Stores
SERVICE SHOP Inc.
Room 6, Morrill Bldg., Dover, N. H.
York Harbor, Maine Tel. 904-M

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN & Co.
Bay State Paints Hardware, Sporting Goods. Roofing, Hand and Power Lawn Mowers
Fishing Licenses
519 MAIN STREET PHONE 359

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Depot Sq. Auto Supply Co.
(Next to City Hall)
Tires—Goodyear—Tubes
Tel. 600
Car Greasing and Washing Free Road Service

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SANKA COFFEE
Drink It Hot or Drink It Cold, It's Delicious
Include Sanka in Your Order Today
296—PHONES—4567
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 8901

P. J. CAMPBELL
Real Values in Real Estate
Buy or Sell at Right Price
Phone 1221 782 Summer St.

NASHUA

ALLSTATE TIRES
Over 40,000,000 Allstate Tires are behind ALLSTATE performance. The Best assurance for Safe Vacation Motoring.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
186 Main St. Tel. 3910-3911

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA
(Continued)

Priscilla Tea Room
Treat Some Special Friend or Relative
DINE at PRISCILLA'S
AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT SERVICE
153 Main Street Tel. 272

PORTSMOUTH

Light Lunches
Candies
Soda Fountain Service
at
MOULTON'S
"At Head of Square"

THE SEACOAST REGION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
REAL ESTATE in the SEACOAST REGION New Hampshire
THE GARDNER AGENCY
Portsmouth, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

"Say It With Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE
FLORIST
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 BROADWAY, TEL. 918
GREENHOUSES, TEL. 86

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
Store your valuable furs and other winter garments in our modern cold storage vault
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE—ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554—2582 1900 KING STREET

NEWPORT NEWS

Have you discovered
THE PERFECT HAM SPREAD?
We have it and it is most toothsome 22c a jar or 5 jars $1.00
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS ILIAD'S
RUG SERVICE
624 BOTETOURT ST. PHONE 23342
Oriental and Domestic Rugs Cleaned, Repaired and Stored.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE for Men

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

A. R. MINTON, Inc.
Poultry and Eggs Fresh and Cured Meats
QUICK SERVICE
24 East Campbell Ave. Phone 2-7205

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving away for the summer?
write
Robinson's SHOPPING SERVICE
Orders are filled carefully and quickly and delivered free of charge to your nearest Post Office Address in Ontario.

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577, Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

BUDGET BUNDLE
This all finished service at a very economical price is the last word in Laundry Service. Everything fully finished, no extra charge for shirts.
Try BUDGET BUNDLE
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens. Ask for Descriptive Booklet.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Bon Ami
Use the Phone—We Deliver

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, at 16, SUSSEX PLACE, W. 2.—3 mins. from Lancaster Gate Tube Station; charming ROOMS, hot and cold bathroom every floor; with breakfast from 30/- week, 6/6 per night. Scottish proprietress. PAD. 6885.

MISS BANNISTER welcomes permanent or passing guests; modest charges; comfortable. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3389.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architect, containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 1 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

CUMBERLAND MANSIONS

Bryanston Square, London, W. 1. Opposite Christian Science Church, 2 minutes Reading Room. Quiet surroundings, spacious unfurnished flats, C.H.W. 3-6 bedrooms, 2-3 Reception rooms, usual domestic offices. Rentals £160-£500 p.a. Apply Estate Office, 19, Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1. PAD. 3341.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17, Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, PUTNEY, S. W.—Holiday at home; lovely garden, quiet atmosphere for rest and study; from 2½ gns. MISS RUBY BAKER, 6, Amersham Road, Putney 1239.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Furnished divan rooms, H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 186, Sussex Gardens, W. 2.—Comfortable, modern service flatlets, mostly with private bathrooms, from 30/- including breakfast. PAD. 4871.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE, *Tailors*
Naval, Military and Civil
UNIFORMS A SPECIALITY
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR HOUSES and flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents collected. Valuations.

TYPEWRITING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chas., 55, King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN 3629. At your service as usual. All typewriting, duplicating.

England

LONDON

PHONES— EUSTON 4245 &c.
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday, Saturday 9 a. m. to 12.45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1.
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS

PEARSALL'S
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY COAL
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab 1896

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook Tel Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green Tel BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green Tel BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

FURNITURE REMOVED
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
West Norwood, London, S.E.27
Phone: GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes
The Personal Firm for the Best Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Telephone: Putney 1206
65 Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13
Telephone: Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

Ireland

DUBLIN

Switzers
MILLINERY
GLOVES AND SHOES
possess that distinctiveness which at once appeals to the woman of refined taste.
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

LIKE NEW
Cleaned by Experts
R. & J. McKechnie Ltd.
134, STEPHEN'S GREEN
76, AUNGIER STREET
DUBLIN

Pims of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
FASHION OUTFITTERS
for every member of the family
FURNISHING OUTFITTERS
for every room in the household
One of Ireland's Leading Stores
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

PHONE 92325
GORMAN BROS.
168 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs: Spare Parts
New Cars—All Types: Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
LOWEST CASH PRICES

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Peck's Good Boy"

Needham, Mass.

The former "Peck's Bad Boy" of our neighborhood is now the handy man, doing odd jobs for us all in a reputable and efficient manner. His energy is being directed into worthwhile, remunerative channels, now. And all because of a young couple, recent college graduates, who settled in the tiny third floor apartment of the boy's home.

Scarcely had the young people taken occupancy of their three housekeeping rooms, when the boy's reputation was made known to them, accompanied by words of warning from the neighbors. But they listened not. Instead, when they had occasion to be with the lad, they treated him even as they would like to be treated—with casual kindness.

The boy took to the new tenants at once. He liked their simplicity, their unaffectedness, and genuineness. The husband, richly imbued with the advantages and joys of a college education, shared with the lad many of his college experiences. The bond between the youngster and the man was cemented with mutual admiration, one for the other. The boy commenced patterning his aims and ambitions after the ideals of the older man. The man, in his turn, sought to develop in himself the quality of teachableness which the lad was so aptly displaying.

Our handy man has a bank account, a tidy sum already stowed away against the day when he'll be entering college (the man's Alma Mater!). All because a young couple refused to accept the unrighteous judgment of others, preferring rather to put into practice the Golden Rule!

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A name given the island of Malta in the Mediterranean.
2. A city in Alberta, Canada.
3. Westminster Hall in London is believed to be; started by William the Red in 1907, it was reported damaged by recent bombing.
4. Athens, Georgia.
5. Oklahoma.
6. This highly decorated pottery, a variety of Majolica, comes from Faenza, a city in Ravenna Province, Italy.
7. Northern Quebec.
8. A Grecian island in the Aegean Sea; occupied by Germany.
9. A U. S. Army fort at Fort Worth, Texas.
10. Armed guards were placed on the Normandie in New York City.

408 Maple Street

By Chase Craig

"TWO'S COMPANY—THREE'S A CROWD."

Did You Ever Wonder

About the Origin and Symbolism of the Great Seal of the United States?

The Great Seal of the United States was adopted on June 20, 1782. It was designed by William Barton, with minor changes by Sir John Prestwick, a noted English antiquarian. The seal is three inches across and has both obverse, or side bearing the principal image or inscription, and reverse, or opposite, side. Curiously enough, the obverse side of this seal is all that has been engraved up to the present time.

The azure chief, or top part of the shield, symbolizes the Congress of the United States, and its blue color signifies the protection of Heaven for the Union. Blue also is the color of vigilance, perseverance, and justice.

The pales, or stripes, of red and white below the azure chief typify the 13 original States. Thirteen also is the number of olives and of leaves on the branch; the number of arrows held in the eagle's left talon; and the number of stars or mullets in the crest. The colors in the stripes have the symbolism of "purity and innocence" for the white, and "hardiness and valor" for the red.

Ever since the days of the ancient Assyrians, Egyptians, and Persians, the eagle has symbolized supreme power and authority, and has stood for strength and nobility. The arrows, in flying position, point to readiness and willingness to fight when need arises, while the olive branch points to the thought that the United States prefers peace to war. The motto on the scroll, E Pluribus Unum—"from many, one"—indicates the solidarity of the union of our States.

The stars above the eagle form a constellation, symbolizing the fact that a new nation is taking its proud place among the world's sovereign powers. The sun represents a source of life and power, a

symbol of glory and hope, and the clouds sublimity and stateliness.

It will be noted that the shield has no support other than the eagle, a fact which conveys the thought that the United States and nation is independent and self-reliant.

W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

He will keep the feet of his saints, and the wicked shall be silent in darkness; for by strength shall no man prevail.—I Sam. 2:9.

Where Would You Find—

1. "Fortress Island"?
2. Calgary?
3. The largest hall in the world with a roof unsupported by pillars?
4. The University of Georgia?
5. The home State of Senator Josh Lee?
6. The place where Faience ware is made?
7. Ungava Bay?
8. Lesbos?
9. Fort Worth?
10. The large French liner seized by the U. S. Coast Guard in May?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Collett, Col. Philibert (fē'-lē'-bâr' kô'-lĕt') — French cavalry leader who left the French Syrian Army to join Allied attackers.

Doihara, Gen. Kenji (kĕn'-jĭ dô-ĭ'-hä-rä) — Commander of the Japanese Military Academy.

Godoy, Domingo (dô-mēng'-gō gô-thoi')—Chile's new Minister of Justice.

Ishii, Koh (kō ĭsh'-ī-ī)—Spokesman for the Japanese Cabinet Bureau of Information.

Kaso Strait (kä'-sō)—Strait off the eastern tip of Crete.

Lapointe, Ernest (ĕr'-nĕst' lá'-pwănt')—Canada's Minister of Justice.

Lozovsky, S. A. (lŭ-zôf'-skĭ) — Russian Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Rossetti, Juan Bautista (hwän bou-tēs'-tä rô-sĕt'-ē)—New Foreign Minister of Chile.

Smetanin, Constantin (kŭn'-stăn-tĭn' smĕ-tä'-nĭn)—Soviet Russian Ambassador to Japan.

Tojo, Gen. Eiki (ā-kĭ tō-jō—even accent)—War Minister of Japan.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

MacLeish, Archibald (măk-lēsh') — United States Librarian of Congress.

Sidon (sī'-dŏn)—Port on the Lebanese coast.

Spahi (spä'-hē) — France's Algerian native cavalry.

Tel Aviv (tĕl' ä-vēv') — A town in Palestine.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, òbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Nature's Method

The erect angle of young leaves protects them from losing moisture and presents less surface to sunlight.

Monitor Camera Club from J. DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

"Well—I've About Reached My Limit, I Guess."

Daily Quotation

CONSIDER how few things are worthy of anger, and thou wilt wonder that any fools should be wroth.

—Robert Dodsley

Daily Anecdote

The Undelivered Letter

In a day when ambitious young people considered letters of introduction to powerful and illustrious personages the open sesame to fame and glory, young Ignace Paderewski would have none of them. He preferred to let his music speak for itself. He did accept some letters from distinguished countrymen when he first ventured to London, but he never used them.

Long after his genius had won world-wide acclaim, he came across one of these communications, and, opening it, read:

"Dear Prince: The bearer, Ignace Paderewski, is a fiery young Pole and rather charming when he doesn't play the piano, for which he has little talent."

In Lighter Vein

Sharing the Amount

Executive: "Young man, my time is worth exactly $100 a minute, but I believe I can give you a ten-minute interview."

College Graduate: "Make it five minutes, sir, and I'll take cash for the other five minutes."

* * *

Frightened Away

Daughter: "Maw, I wish you would stop bossing Pa around so much."

Maw: "What's the matter now?"

Daughter: "Well, every time I get some nice boy interested in me, he grows serious and asks me if I take after you."—Grit.

Vocations

Towel Service

A man earns a fair income from a towel service for factory workers which he started several years ago. Obtaining permission of those in charge of the several fairly large factories in the town where he lives, he interviewed the employees and had little difficulty selling them his service of keeping them supplied with a clean towel each day. The towels are washed at a laundry and he attends to the work of collecting and delivering them to the workers. The business has grown to such an extent that he has to have the help of others and now with the defense work he is busy night and day.

Brevities

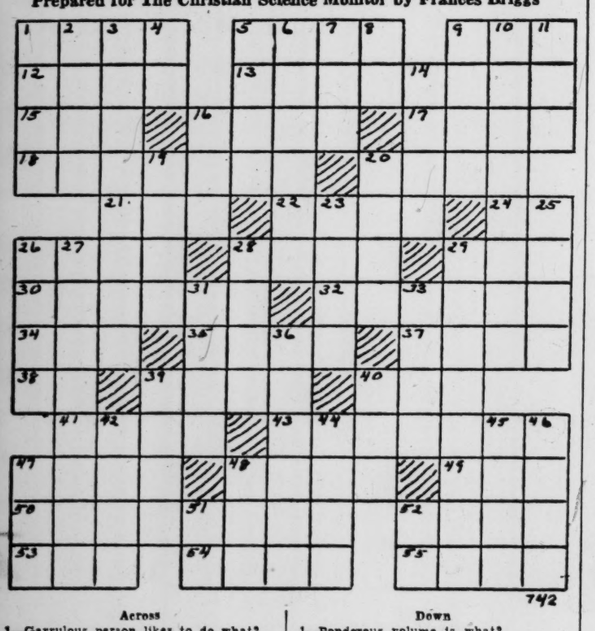
Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Every man should have a two-car garage. When a housing shortage arrives he can rent out one half of his garage.

The Detroit News: Threads of rayon have replaced silk in the well-known dollar bill. However, the old parting advice still holds, "Don't take any plastic nickels."

Indianapolis News: An auto horn that can't be honked except when a car is in motion has been invented. That ought to help everybody's nerves in every neighborhood. but how's a girl going to know the boy friend has called?

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



742

Across

1—Garrulous person likes to do what?
8—What was ancient capital of Irish monarchs?
9—Poem.
12—What is an independent state of southeastern Arabia?
13—What is a natural pale-yellow alloy of gold and silver?
15—Adult males.
16—The Matterhorn is a peak of what mountains?
17—"Mandolin Player" was painted by whom?
18—Who is heroine of "Great Expectations"?
20—What is mica of muscovite?
21—Devour.
22—What is a light business wagon used by bakers, butchers, etc.?
24—Supposing.
26—Vehicles.
28—Front part of the head is what?
29—What is the candlenut tree?
30—Who founded a college for women in New York City?
32—What is a fruit squeezer?
34—Possessive pronoun.
35—Knowledge.
37—What is a landmark?
38—Not any.
39—Who is Tatjana's daughter in opera "Eugen Onegin"?
40—Burning.
41—What is driver's compartment on a motor truck (pl.)?
43—What is a stream or current of fresh water that flows into the sea?
47—What is the smooth surface between two flutes of a shaft?
48—What do you call the smallest imaginable portion of matter?
49—What is an exclamation of derision?
50—What are pieces of wood upon which painters mix their paints?
52—What mountain is separated from Olympus by Vale of Tempe?
53—Enclosure for swine is what?
54—Who was the ox-eyed goddess?
55—To seethe.

Down

1—Ponderous volume is what?
2—What is a city of Iowa?
3—What were hung in Old North Church as signal to Paul Revere?
4—Kronen (abbr.).
5—What operatic character lives on shore of Lake Lucerne?
6—What animal is domesticated in Peru?
7—The thing.
8—What suffix is equivalent to "ic" in adjectives?
9—Spoken.
10—What is a musical instrument played with two light hammers?
11—What is a river of Germany?
14—Who.
16—High in pitch.
19—If you were in Columbus, Ohio, in what direction would you travel to reach Zanesville.
20—What is a woody plant?
23—What is a measure of land?
25—To happen or turn out.
26—What is the lower extremity of the face?
27—What do you call an absolute sovereign?
28—What is a tailless leaping amphibian?
29—What is birthstone for February?
31—What cloth measure is now little used (pl.)?
33—Who was the herdsman of Tekoa who became a prophet?
36—What is one of sloping timbers of a roof?
39—What is a wood-wind instrument?
40—Border.
42—What is an antonym of "opponent"?
44—What is first name of Miss Dartle in "David Copperfield"?
45—Comfort.
46—To melt.
47—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
48—Who is Duessa's companion in "Faerie Queene"?
51—Symbol for thorium is what?
52—Bone.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Right in the Swim*

By Le Pelley

I'm AFRAID I'm SUNK! MY DAD IS GOING TO TRY TO GET ME ON THE QUIZ PROGRAM!
PLUNKY... WHAT'LL YOU DO?
I DON'T KNOW— I SUPPOSE I'LL HAVE TO STUDY NIGHT AND DAY
No MORE SWIMMING! No MORE ANYTHING... ... JUST QUESTIONS..
IT'LL BE JUST LIKE SCHOOL, ONLY HARDER! I DON'T SEE HOW I CAN GET OUT OF IT
YES, SIR— I GUESS YOU'RE SUNK ...

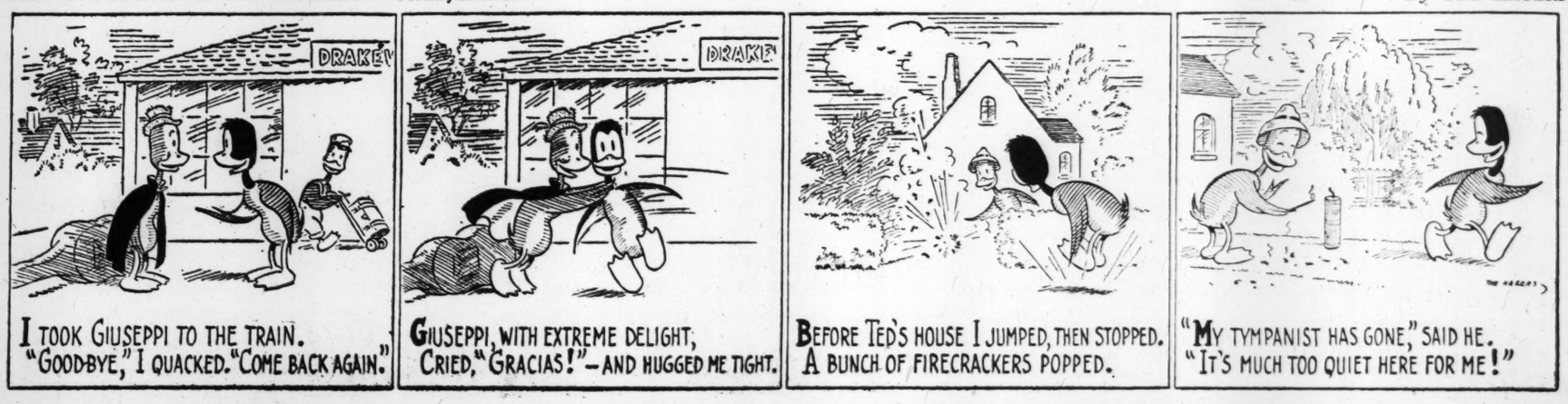
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pshaw!*

By Rodgers

I thought I ought to stay around last night until somebody lit that red lantern—
So I did - But I got hungrier and hungrier!
Until finally I heard someone coming! Boy, did I bark for them to come fix the lantern so I could go on home to dinner
But I must have barked too loud!
For whoever it was crossed the street and hurried by as quickly as he could!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Readjustment*

By The Hagers


DRAKE
I TOOK GIUSEPPI TO THE TRAIN. "GOOD-BYE," I QUACKED. "COME BACK AGAIN."
DRAKE
GIUSEPPI, WITH EXTREME DELIGHT, CRIED, "GRACIAS!"—AND HUGGED ME TIGHT.
BEFORE TED'S HOUSE I JUMPED, THEN STOPPED. A BUNCH OF FIRECRACKERS POPPED.
"MY TYMPANIST HAS GONE," SAID HE. "IT'S MUCH TOO QUIET HERE FOR ME!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What Is Education?

Twelve thousand American teachers are gathering in Boston for the annual convention of the National Education Association. Their discussions and proceedings inevitably will be tinctured by the presence of war in the world, and it is well that education should keep up with the times. Yet education is not for the moment but for lifetimes.

The children growing up today need preparation for peace even more than for war. They need appreciation of values as well as knowledge of how to defend them. They need armament for the inner conflicts which each individual wages with himself from time to time. They need equipment of head and heart and hands to taste the richness of living, provide its necessities, and share its responsibilities with their fellow men.

These are only some of the facets of education. It is as many-sided as human activity; it is interested in everything that wholesomely interests mankind. A few years ago educators tried to meet the demands of the ever-broadening field of human knowledge by urging students to specialize. This had and has its virtues, but the more persons there are of specialized knowledge, the more need there is for persons of broad, liberal training to correlate their work.

For a time there was great controversy between the classical and the vocational concepts of education till it was gradually recognized that each has its place. Methods of teaching have ranged from giving the child too little freedom to giving him too much; wise instructors suit the method to the child so far as possible. Political leaders sometimes have neglected education or have exalted it as a cure-all for social ills. The world has examples today of good education and bad education; the quality and veracity of the instruction are the important things.

Possibly the greatest benefits of education lie in helping the recipients to blend and balance the qualities that make experience fruitful. No man successfully can tell another in detail how to order his career. Many who made commencement speeches to a generation now mature are themselves still learning.

Wisdom continually unfolds itself to men. What was the world's final word twenty years ago appears a half-truth today, and probably the best in it was handed down from twenty centuries.

Yet it is far from wisdom for any generation to believe that knowledge has begun with it. He starts far ahead who starts on foundations his predecessors have laid. The information they struggled to wrest from nature is his for reading. But even the knowledge written he must test and make his own before it becomes understanding. And as he comes to apply in act the lore of books or to seek new discoveries for himself he comes to new appreciation of those who have gone before.

This, then, one may say is the function of education: To give to the present the best of the past for the benefit of the future.

Art Note

A painting by Turner has been put on sale in London by an art advertiser who hopes to capitalize on the Nazi march against Russia. Its title is, "Napoleon and officers watching Moscow burning." Adolf Hitler, with a reputed interest in painting, may recognize this offering as a significant object. Other significant items may be found among those would-be masterpieces of forgotten artists who insisted on painting on too large a canvas.

Paderewski

It was a bow to grace the drawing room of a Lady de Grey. Queen Victoria had found it graceful enough, and Queen Alexandra. Now it was bestowed on a little girl who, occupying one of the seats that had been placed on the platform at an overcrowded concert, had dropped her hat while applauding the performance. And the performer, being Paderewski, did not neglect to do the quite proper and human thing with that manner that lifted so many things he did so far above the ordinary. He picked up the little hat and created a duchess.

Paderewski's life seems to have moved always along the heights. He apparently lived in the atmosphere of his fame. One goes a long way back through the years to find in Paderewski's experience the everyday cares and joys that lie so close to the surface of many another spectacular career.

We see Paderewski always in the most striking surroundings; dominating not only concert halls, but halls of state. To repeat his political and artistic triumphs is to rewrite a history known by heart wherever metronomes beat out their persistent tempi for struggling students of the pianoforte. It is to tell of one of Poland's brief bright hours of hope when darkness has again closed in. This is the known, in a career that is all lights and headlines, all crowds and human adulation.

But somewhere there are quieter passages. There was a very young father whose chief concern was not how to fill a concert schedule, or change the outcome of a Peace Conference debate, or strengthen Poland's position in the League of Nations. No, this father's thoughts were for his crippled son. That chapter was closed in a few years. It did not enter again into the career of a man who put the things of yesterday firmly behind his back, whose work and thoughts were for the now.

Genius, in Paderewski's lexicon, was hard work. As analyzed by critics, it may be said to be also a flair for showmanship, a gift for producing musical surprises without end. Just how great an artist he was may continue a subject for learned debate. Doubtless he was overrated by the gallery. But he was so much more than an artist, in the usual narrow sense of that word. His name still sparkles with all the memories of a brilliant epoch, of whose lights his own was among the brightest.

War News to Order

We have never before witnessed such a gigantic battle as that in which Russian and German armies are struggling in the vast region between the Baltic and Black Seas. However large the scale of military combat, it is dwarfed by the propaganda war, which truly surpasses anything the world has hitherto seen. For the first time two regimes which use propaganda as a major weapon are firing "news" at one another—and at world opinion.

Day after day Berlin promised the German people "unbelievable" news. Finally it comes: Exactly 4,107 Russian planes destroyed in seven days with the loss of but 150 German machines; 2,233 tanks destroyed and 40,000 men captured; two great Russian armies trapped; penetration beyond Minsk near the old Polish-Russian border. Moscow moderately calls this a "manifest lie," and places the Red Army losses at 850 planes, 900 tanks and 15,000 men missing or captured.

Take your choice. In taking it you leap in the dark, sure only that you are dealing with two mendacious governments. You are warned that factual reporting by objective newsmen is out of the question. You may employ Nazi and Soviet counterclaims only as amusement. Yet you may try to read behind the lines. For this purpose a few pointers are available:

Sources: Communiqués from the German High Command have in the past been fairly reliable on ground covered. If it says a town is taken the town probably is. Statements about position can usually be determined by outside observation—not so easy now—and lies boomerang. Numbers of planes are not so readily checked. No one could prove High Command wrong if it said 4,107 planes when it was only 4,106—or 1,000. Propaganda Ministry press reports and DNB radio reports have been proved purposely misleading; that is their job. From Russia hitherto official Tass communiqués have had best reputation for veracity, press reports are unreliable.

The point to remember is that both sides consider news not something that has happened but something they manufacture for their own purposes. Two or three Nazi political purposes are visible in their reports. One is to appear as the savior of Europe from Communism. Hence the repeated claim that the Red Army was poised for attack when Germany struck. Logic is against any such Soviet move, but it will be hard to disprove the Berlin story. Another purpose is to show that it is folly to try to stop the Panzers plus Stukas. A third effort may appear in the emphasis on Russian mechanical equipment destroyed and armies trapped; were successful retreat admitted, it would appear that the Soviet threat remained.

Is Herr Hitler's promise to protect the Baltic States one of those noble gestures like that of the parsimonious person who saved a drowning man who owed him $10?

The Bookshelf

Trilogy of the War

By fall, the American public will have three books before it, telling the whole story of Germany at war. One has now been published: BERLIN DIARY, by William L. Shirer (New York: Knopf. $3), who was the Berlin correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System. The others, by Wallace Deuell of the Chicago Daily News and Joseph C. Harsch of this newspaper, will be available later in the summer or by early autumn.

The three books will complement each other. Mr. Shirer's approach is that of the reporter writing an informal diary which he consciously plans to publish later on. The reader lives together with him intimately through the days when the power of Germany's war machine and the perfidy of its political system were unfolded before Mr. Shirer's eyes. This is documentary source material of the most readable sort.

* * *

Wallace Deuell will tell the German war story through the eyes and lives of the German people. He knew them well. His long service in Germany and his gift for tireless scholarly research ought to give his book primary importance. He can be expected to show to what extent the German people can or cannot be separated from the Nazi regime. On the basis of his information it ought to be possible to gauge how Germany can be made to readjust itself to a post-war world, and what kind of a peace can be successful.

Joseph Harsch writes primarily as an analyst: weighing and measuring, marshaling facts and their implications into a pattern of meaning. He will show the United States what it is up against, and how to go about its task of overthrowing Hitlerism; to use a favored Nazi phrase, he will turn a "world outlook" on the world outlookers.

* * *

These books cannot be considered separately; together they will form a report to the American people by the three men on the spot in Germany who are most qualified to tell the German wartime story. It is possible to say from advance information that they will agree in their main lines of analysis. All three understood the reasons for the extraordinary striking power of the German military dictatorship; all of them saw the great consequent danger that the democratic powers would underestimate their task and take only half measures; each developed the deepest resentment of the German political system and all its works; all three believed they saw ways in which Germany could be defeated. Their report, then, is a unanimous one. And since each approaches the subject from a different angle, the common conclusions are the most impressive.

Mr. Shirer's book starts slowly. For the first 200 pages, comments on major events in the early Hitler years are interesting rather than revealing. But when the war finally breaks out, the diary form is often expanded into full-bodied reporting, with many choice portions in addition to those chapters earlier published in magazine form. The book lays invaluable groundwork for the two others to follow, and these latter should now be awaited impatiently. S. R. D.

Our Readers Say—

"Defense Workers—on the Farm"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading your criticisms of our President, our Congress, and the farmer, it was encouraging to find your article, "Defense Workers—on the Farm." You have suggested a possible solution of the farmers' most serious problem at present.

If it is true, as you imply, that the farmer is being over-indulged by the Federal Government, it would seem that he should be financially able to meet the labor problem. Actually, however, laborers are passing by the farm to other industries for higher wages and shorter hours. Farm youths are being drafted into the army, because they are sturdy and courageous and make good soldiers. I was surprised to find, among the editorials of the Monitor your question, "Must the farmer's patriotism be bought?" In my opinion, if the farmers as a class are unpatriotic, there are no patriots anywhere!

Shullsburg, Wis. WALTER L. PEDLEY

Roosevelt's Election-Eve Prayer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the eve of his election President Roosevelt closed his speech with this prayer:

> Almighty God, who hast given us this good land for our heritage, we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord and confusion; from pride and arrogancy and from every evil way. Defend our liberties and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those to whom in Thy name we intrust the authority of government, that there may be justice and peace at home, and that, through obedience to Thy law, we may show forth Thy praise among the nations of the earth. In the time of prosperity fill our hearts with thankfulness and in the day of trouble suffer not our trust in Thee to fail. Amen.

Reference to the prayer was made in a letter to the Editor in The Christian Science Monitor. Your correspondent said that the prayer had been set to music by the H. W. Gray Co., Inc., of New York, and that the sheet music carried the name of George Washington as author. Apparently the music publishers were in error, however, for in a later edition of the sheet music, Washington's name has been removed, and it now reads, "From the Revised Prayer Book."

After considerable consultation with authorities who have made research into the origination of the prayer, we have learned that it is in the Book of Common Prayers of the Episcopal Church (last revised in 1892); has no author's name on it, was not written by George Washington. The consensus is that it is probably a "composite prayer." M. B.

Washington

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Plans for "Fourth" Hatched Here

F. Wenderoth Saunders

John Adams's "Mansion House" in Quincy

He Had Ideas About the Great Day

It was spring; it was probably raining. (Spring comes slowly to New England.) The rain washed at the paint and made the bare spots stand out more sharply, a point that the rotund little farm boy couldn't help noticing as he stepped up to the doorway of the mansion house. Signs of neglect were abundant, the quoins were loose, the roof sagged. But the knocker was bright, polished by the hands of many callers.

John Adams, 23 that spring of 1758, and with never a thought that he might become second President of the United States of America, or, indeed, scarce a thought there ever might be a United States, was a country bumpkin, and looked it. Given his choice of studying his Virgil up in the hayloft, or digging ditches through his father's farm in a section of Braintree, now known as Quincy, he had chosen the Latin because it was easier. He had gone to Harvard, intending to become a minister, but the law attracted him instead. There was scant practice in the country; so today he stood at his city cousin's door, and knocked.

John saw in Sam Adams a man thirteen years his senior, a heavy-set man, as careless of his appearance as of his house. He had the face of an aristocrat, high forehead, long nose. He had the graceful manners of a man tutored by Mr. Lovell; he had the classical background so emphasized at Harvard. But more than all these, John saw in Sam one of the New World's most resourceful mentalities, one that made decisions swiftly, easily and stood behind them forcefully—a big man.

And he saw a man with a rare talent, the talent of earning the loyalty of others by making them intellectually grateful to him. It wasn't that he did their thinking for them. It was that he could see the issues so sharply he could synthesize the facts and present his conclusions in such simple terms less inspired men could easily grasp them.

And he did this so skillfully that his followers saw no other course than to act as he proposed, and, having acted, they were grateful because they felt solidly certain they had acted rightly. Sam was so charming and adroit that he seemed to be a mellowed philosopher. But he wasn't. Never did a zealot work more ceaselessly for a cause than did Sam Adams for his cause of Independence.

* * *

Sam Adams devoted so much effort to his propaganda, his organizing, his plotting that he had but wisps of time for his personal affairs and fortune. They dwindled proportionably as his cause prospered. John noted this, and resolved not to do likewise; but stronger men than he had fallen beneath the ardor, the sheer ability, the compulsion of Sam Adams and his invincible cause.

John applied to Sam for help in entering the crowded Boston legal field. And Sam was willing, for he saw in John the rugged, honest Puritan character of the Yankee farmer, saw a youth of good education, a student, a sharp observer, and, best of all, a man who could hardly utter three consecutive words that were flat and commonplace. As one of his biographers noted, a simple creature was not merely "unjustly sentenced," but in John's words, was "brought by the craft of others to brutal debauchery, sickness, cold, hunger, prison, whipping post, pillory or gallows."

In today's terms, Sam was a "boss." He had strings; he knew how to pull them. John was admitted to practice. A few good clients came his way. John served them well.

In return, there were errands to run for Sam—a Son of Liberty who needed defense, articles of protest to draw up against the Stamp Tax, a speech to be made here, an answer to be written there. So it went, with John constantly becoming a little more enmeshed, becoming more and more a zealot himself; but as constantly determined not to follow his cousin Sam's example. He was criticized by other Patriots for his industry in feathering his own nest, accumulating more Braintree farm land.

* * *

So it went for ten years. John became a young lawyer who had risen; one of the most successful in Boston. He had his own mansion house, so scrupulously painted it was called the "White House." He was prosperous, but thrifty. He was an ardent Patriot, but pessimistic about seeing Independence in his day. He ignored the crowd that assembled at the Massacre; he even defended the British Captain Prescott (which fact Sam capitalized upon by asserting the Patriots believed in justice for all, even those who tyrannized the people). And all the time John studied the law. He acquired the finest law library in the Colonies.

Six years passed. The cause of Liberty had thundered itself to the fore. There was nothing for John to do but join the fray. On the 17th of June, 1774, he was named, along with Sam and four others, to be Massachusetts' delegates to the Continental Congress, forming in Philadelphia in September. And, at last, he was faced with the issue. He "pondered, moped and ruminated, lost in reveries and brown studies."

How could America follow Sam Adams down the path of revolution, war and reconstruction, including the fabricating of a whole new government?

On the other hand, how could America submit to "infamy and ruin"?

John did not know, but on the 10th of August, in company with the venerable Sam (who had been equipped by friends with a new suit, wig, shoes, and pocket money), and the other delegates, he departed for Congress.

Day by day his conviction grew. With his whole time required for the public service there could be no thought of personal fortune. The cause loomed more plausible each day. By the time, in June, 1776, that a Declaration of Independence was in full sight, John Adams was even, if possible, more insistent than Sam.

To Jefferson fell the task of inscribing the cleaving words on paper; to John fell the duty of fighting them through the floor of Congress.

Jefferson called him the "pillar of its support"; he was dubbed the "Atlas of Independence."

The fight for the Declaration was his supreme moment. In it he earned the right to succeed Washington as second President. He won this fight on July 2, 1776 (it was published on the fourth). That night he sat down and wrote his wife in Braintree:

"The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

ROBERT R. MULLEN

Mirror of World Opinion

Greatest Power in the World

This great explosion of hatred and malice in Europe brings its reactions to all of us over here. It sweeps in great waves of unrest and mental disturbance which we must understand and conquer. . . .

There is no devil but fear and nobody and nothing can harm us but ourselves. We are as strong as our trust and faith and if we believe in ourselves, the world will believe in us. The greatest Power in the world is the Power of Good, so knowing this we can shake off the waves of fear and unrest.—*Maplewood (N. J.) News.*

The Wide Horizon

Force and Faith

By Raymond Gram Swing

In an address at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

This has been the era of excited skepticism, the era of the discovery of the inner complexity of the physical and mental world, the era in which the thinker has been saying: "That is not so." And to say that is indeed part of the function of education. But obviously it can be only part of its function. For if the stress in education is laid upon the uprooting of weeds, with no further heed for the produce of the garden, the garden will not bring forth its full fruit. Men live by affirmation, and the service of skepticism is not only that men shall doubt half-valid affirmations, but that they go on to complete affirmations that shall be sound and true. . . .

For the individual who tries to make a dogma of non-affirmation becomes a disciple not of truth but of leaders. And if he follows leaders without faith in truth, he turns his back on truth, and leadership becomes a vast conspiracy for the imposition of tyranny on individuals who have ceased to have the defense of positive individual faith. . . .

I put first the neglect in teaching the nature of society, for many in the present generation of Americans, it seems to me, have grown up in innocent ignorance of the simple fact that lawful society is based on force. . . . Their mistake has been to assume that civilization, which for one thing is the subordination of force and coercion to the lowest possible minimum, has brought about the abolition of force and coercion.

The men and women who sincerely detest the killing of war do not detest the protection of the police, which can also entail killing. . . . The breakdown of law and order ends in killing. Hence the breakdown in law and order must be prevented at all costs, since any civilized person detests killing. . . .

* * *

That brings me to my second point, that education has not sufficiently taught the fundamentals of security. In the days when the Atlantic Ocean was several weeks wide . . . and communications were as slow as sailing ships and stage coaches, the men who were responsible for the United States were more aware of the problems of security than we have been during the past generation. Vast spaces did not make them feel secure, and they resolutely resorted to political and military measures when they saw them to be necessary. They knew that peace was a product of a balance of international forces. They knew that if the balance was disturbed it would affect the security of the United States. . . .

Having emerged from the last war, what lesson did we learn from it, as to national security? At first the lesson was the obvious one: We detested the end-product of war. But there we stopped. We did not begin the study of sequence. If we loathed the end-product, we did not educate ourselves in understanding the processes which had produced the end-product. . . .

A good deal is said about the inferiority of the military strength of the democracies. But that inferiority has not, in my opinion, been the basis of today's disaster. They were not ready to use such power as they had, and at one time they had enough to assure the continuance of peace. I believe that if all the democracies had known, and had made it known, that they were spiritually prepared to use force to blot out blackmail and aggression, they never would have needed to use the force. . . .

* * *

We have only one true choice for the future. It is to apply to international affairs the scruples, the forbearance, the humanity, the dignity, the ethics, and finally, if need be, the coercion, which are the basis of domestic peace and civilization. It is to accept responsibility for a world from which we know we cannot hope to escape. I am not going to offer a blueprint of a future system of peace. But it is plain enough what it must be in essence. It must be a world of common responsibilities. If so, it must be one of concerted action in the defense of peace. And if it calls for the application of concerted coercion in dire extremity, it must have a common foreign policy as well, since common dangers must not be incurred except by decisions made in common. It will of necessity be a world of force. But it will become a civilized world. In due time the force will be subordinated to the almost invisible service of justice. It will be a world first of all, of affirmation, a world of fellow-men in which each shares some responsibility. . . .

This is idealism. It also is potential realism. And it is the living truth which may be implanted amid the rubble of destruction of today, on which to build with whole heart and whole mind, where half-heart and half-knowledge have piled up their ruins.

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